

By Mr. BOWIE: Petition of the heirs of William Ogley, deceased, late of Shelby County, Ala., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of retail druggists of Eau Claire, Wis., urging the reduction of the tax on alcohol used in medicinal preparations—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOERDERER: Petition of Nature's Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring House bill 178—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Redstone Presbytery, of Kenneth, Pa., favoring the establishment of a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Mill Men's Union, No. 359, Carpenters and Joiners, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Resolutions of the Odessa Mutual Relief Society, the Independent Kletzker Brotherly Aid Association, Joseph Meisels Lodge, No. 146, and Schewas Achim Brainsker Lodge, No. 322, Order of B'rith Abraham, relating to methods of the immigration bureau at the port of New York—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the New York State legislative board of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, urging the passage of the eight-hour bill, anti-injunction and conspiracy bill, and the safety-appliance bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Resolutions of the National Board of Trade, favoring encouragement of American merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Allegheny County, Pa., for the passage of the immigration bill, also favoring the McCumber bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOWELL: Protests of citizens of Bedminster and East Millstone, N. J., against repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of A. W. Brandt and others, of Des Moines, Iowa, for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings, etc.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. KAHN: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the construction of a building in China for the display of American manufactures—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the same, favoring the construction by the War Department of a cable from the State of Washington to the district of Alaska—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the same, favoring the purchase of the Nacimiento Rancho, California, for a military instruction camp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNAPP: Papers to accompany House bill 16534, granting an increase of pension to J. H. Durham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., in relation to amending the currency laws and the deposits of public moneys—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ellaville, Ga., opposing the repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: Petition of the heirs of Harriet F. Isaacs, deceased, late of Drew County, Ark., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McANDREWS: Petition of Prophet Jecheskel Lodge, No. 76, Order of B'rith Abraham, Chicago, Ill., relative to immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MERCER: Petition of legislative committee of Branch No. 148, National Association of Post-Office Clerks, South Omaha, Nebr., asking for the passage of Senate bill 4949—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Resolutions of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Indiana, in favor of House bill 15990, known as the employers' liability bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PALMER: Petition of West Philadelphia (Pa.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of Trades and Labor Assembly of Galesburg, Ill., for the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Papers to accompany bill relating to the correction of the military record of Anthony Connolly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Peter Welsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of citizens of Fairfax County, Va., for the improvement of the channel of Accotink Creek, in Fairfax County—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of W. J. Tyree and 16 others, of Columbia City, Ind., for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Petitions of C. A. Charles, F. A. Spencer, and other retail druggists, urging the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petitions of Caryville (Pa.) Grange, No. 1212, and Farmers Valley Grange, No. 1190, Patrons of Husbandry, of Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of the same for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings, etc.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Abraham J. Yeomans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Anna P. Erving—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Nyack, N. Y., asking for the removal of the tariff on certain glass products—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Arthur J. Drury and others, urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOODS: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, of San Francisco, Cal., urging the purchase of the Nacimiento Rancho, California, for a military instruction camp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the same favoring the construction of a building in China for the display of American manufactures—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the same, asking for the construction by the War Department of a cable from the State of Washington to the district of Alaska—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of the Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturers Association, urging the establishment of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1903.

Prayer by Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, of the city of Washington. The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the Journal.

Mr. KEAN. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey objects.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the Journal.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. KEAN. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey objects.

Mr. CULLOM. I did not know that there had been any objection before or I would not have made the request.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the Journal will stand approved. The Journal is approved.

## AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the third annual report of the American National Red Cross for the year ended December 31, 1902; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of Maine Lodge, No. 545, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of East St. Louis; of Local Union No. 730, United Mine Workers, of Gillespie, and of Local Division No. 241, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, of Chicago, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Kentucky, praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the internal-revenue law so as to reduce the tax on distilled spirits; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of Hudson Lodge, No. 120, Order of B'rith Abraham, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to modify the methods and practice pursued by immigration officers at the port of New York; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Hoboken, N. J., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to repeal the stamp tax on eighth kegs of beer; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 349, American Federation of Labor, of Orange, N. J., and a petition of Local Division No. 85, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Trenton Potteries Company, of Trenton, N. J., and a memorial of J. Colyer & Co., of Newark, N. J., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorials of W. J. Hamilton, of Dunellen; of D. C. McGalliard and sundry other citizens of Windsor; of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Cedarville; of the congregation of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Mays Landing; of D. G. Garabrant, of Bloomfield; of 20 citizens of Millstone and East Millstone; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Millstone and East Millstone; of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Vineland; of Charles Borten, of Mullica Hill; of S. Transue, of Delaware; of J. D. Huff, of Deerfield; of John B. Vallean, of Atlantic Highlands; of J. H. Tumey, of Vineland; of Harry C. Hown, of Vineland; of Clarence E. Lusk, of Vineland; of Charles Keiley & Sons, of Vineland; of A. H. Concklin, of Closter; of Nathan J. Taylor, of Newark; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Andover; of Franklin Patterson, of Atlantic Highlands; of W. H. Porter, of Atlantic Highlands; of W. E. Hughes, of Vineland; of W. T. Dungan, of Vineland; of Eugene C. Temple, of Vineland; of J. S. Winslow, of Vineland; of Charles G. Wansils, of Vineland; of James Heatlegue, of Vineland; of Thomas M. Moore, of Passaic; of Miss Mary Heitfield, of Dunellen; of W. J. Hanlin, of Haddonfield; of Joshua Wilde, of Vineland; of Joshua T. Ballinger, of Haddonfield, and of the congregation of the South Vineland Methodist Episcopal Church, of Vineland, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to repeal the present anticanteen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Norman Fox, of Morristown, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, of Denver, Colo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relative to the interstate transportation of live stock; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. DRYDEN presented a petition of Columbia Council, No. 8, Daughters of Liberty, of Jersey City, N. J., and a petition of Essex Council, No. 161, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Newark, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Lincoln Post, No. 11, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newark, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the retirement of veterans of the civil war; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 620, American Federation of Labor, of Vineland, N. J., praying for the repeal of the desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented the petitions of Dr. E. B. Reed, J. Parker Hickman, and George W. Pittenger, of Asbury Park, N. J., praying for the establishment of a bureau of public roads in the Department of Agriculture; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Botany Worsted Mills Company, of Passaic, N. J., and a petition of the Marine Engine and Machine Company, of Harrison, N. J., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the New Jersey School and Church Furniture Company, of Trenton, N. J., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Cigarmakers' Local Union No.

146, of New Brunswick, of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Bridgeton, and of Local Union No. 28, of Dover, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of the Young Men's Christian Association of Trenton; of the Society of Christ of the Methodist Protestant Church of Atlantic City; of Jacob Fisher, of Dunellen; of Sarah H. Wagg, of Salem; of W. G. Brooks, of Deerfield; of P. Henry Moore, of Deerfield; of W. D. Voorhess, of Bound Brook; of B. F. Moore, of Deerfield; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pleasantville; of Anna Padgett, of Bridgeton; of Harry B. Tyler, of Camden; of A. S. Bailey, of Lakewood; of J. K. Williams, of Montclair; of S. A. Lewis, of Norwood; of J. L. Rice, of Bridgeton; of Thomas C. Bodine, of Dunellen; of W. T. Franklin, of Atlantic Highlands; of L. B. Parsell, of Closter; of G. B. Tompkins, of Paterson; of T. J. Todd, of Dunellen; of T. C. Lenard, of Atlantic Highlands; of Milton Wickard, of Camden; of P. M. Van Syckle, of Delaware; of S. L. Bailey, of Trenton; of W. P. Tourette, of Morristown; of J. Z. Demarest, of Tenafly; of Mrs. E. P. Kirkbridge, of Medford; of Rev. W. H. McCormick, of Dover; of Harry Peters, of Camden; of Oscar C. Pruden, of Morristown, and of H. W. Neary, of Point Pleasant, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to repeal the present anticanteen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company, of New York, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the issuance and circulation of national-bank notes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the executive committee of the Interstate Commerce Law Convention of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of A. B. Bowers, of Washington, D. C., praying that he be granted an extension of patents; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of Galena Miners' Union, No. 68, Western Federation of Miners, of Galena; of Federation of Labor No. 6906, of Yankton, and of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 387, of Yankton, all in the State of South Dakota, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Herbert B. Foster, professor of Greek in the University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide an educational test for immigrants to this country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of F. A. Brecht and sundry other citizens of Yankton, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the revenue laws so as to reduce the tax on distilled spirits; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Rev. C. H. French and 87 other citizens of Huron, S. Dak., praying for the passage of the pending immigration bill, for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants to this country, and also to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in immigrant stations; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of Port Orchard Lodge, No. 290, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Ironship Builders, of Bremerton, Wash., and a petition of Nipsic Lodge, No. 282, International Association of Machinists, of Bremerton, Wash., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PROCTOR presented the memorial of Henry M. Douglas and 12 other citizens of Brattleboro, Vt., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the sale of malt liquors and light wines at post exchanges; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the State Council of Vermont, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Lunenburg, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MASON presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the internal-revenue law so as to reduce the tax on distilled spirits; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 41, of Aurora; of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Morris; of Local Union No. 3, of Chicago; of Local Union No. 85, of Kensington; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 14, of Chicago; of Local Union No. 31, of Hegewisch; of the Carpenters and Joiners'



Local Union of Bloomington; of Local Union No. 94, of Chicago; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 191, of Morris; of Federal Labor Union, No. 7241, of Dundee; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 394, of Sycamore, and of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 189, of Quincy, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Illinois, praying for the repeal of the desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Ex-Slave Association of Ardmore, Ind. T., praying for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, with certain conditions relative to the holding of land and the protection of the negro in his constitutional rights; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. SIMON. I present the affidavit of John M. Drake, formerly a citizen of the State of Oregon, but now a resident of San Jose, Cal., praying that he be granted an increase of pension. I ask that the affidavit be placed with the papers to accompany the bill (S. 1939) granting an increase of pension to John M. Drake, heretofore reported by me, and now on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be so ordered.

Mr. FRYE presented the memorial of C. T. Randall and A. E. Landfield, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against any reduction in the duty on tobacco and cigars imported from Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the merging of the Interstate Commerce Commission within the proposed department of commerce and labor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9503) to authorize the Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Sill Military Reservation, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. TURNER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 261) providing for the establishment of a life-saving station in the vicinity of Cape Flattery or Flattery Rocks, on the coast of Washington, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 13353) granting an increase of pension to George Thompson;

A bill (H. R. 15112) granting a pension to Matilda A. Marshall;

A bill (H. R. 15114) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo F. Canfield;

A bill (H. R. 15113) granting an increase of pension to John Murphy; and

A bill (H. R. 13997) granting an increase of pension to Lyman A. L. Gilbert.

Mr. PETTUS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4519) making an appropriation to construct a gravel road from Shiloh National Military Park to the city of Corinth, Miss., together with all necessary bridges, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6808) to extend the time granted to the Muscle Shoals Power Company by an act approved March 3, 1899, within which to commence and complete the work authorized in the said act to be done by said company, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 14273) granting a pension to John H. Whidden, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10826) granting an increase of pension to Josiah S. Fay, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also (for Mr. PATTERSON), from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 14836) granting a pension to Rebecca L. Chambers, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Warsaw, Poland, intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also, from the same committee, reported an amendment providing that upon the approval of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill by the President, the clause in said bill relat-

ing to the United States minister to Netherlands and Luxemburg be given immediate effect, intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CARMACK, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4923) granting a pension to William L. Whetsell, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6983) granting an increase of pension to Gilman B. Johnson;

A bill (S. 6985) granting an increase of pension to George Cummings;

A bill (S. 6984) granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Marden;

A bill (S. 6982) granting an increase of pension to Linda F. Moulton;

A bill (S. 6981) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo P. Dunklee;

A bill (H. R. 15789) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Cooper;

A bill (H. R. 14256) granting an increase of pension to Jessie R. Dewstoe; and

A bill (H. R. 12141) to amend an act entitled "An act amending section 4708 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to pensions to remarried widows," approved March 3, 1901.

Mr. DEPEW. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3517) to amend the law creating the district of Teche, Louisiana, to report it adversely. I will state that the report is not unanimous.

Mr. BERRY. I desire to state that there is a minority of the committee who do not agree to the report. I ask leave hereafter to file a minority report, and that the bill be placed on the Calendar with the report made by the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar, and, without objection, the Senator from Arkansas can at any time file the views of the minority.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7815) granting a pension to Nancy A. Killough, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also (for Mr. PRITCHARD), from the same committee, to whom was referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 3302) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Wheeler; and

A bill (H. R. 15398) granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Miller.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report, accompanied by a joint resolution (S. R. 157) providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. DEBOE, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 10350) granting a pension to Rebecca Piper; and

A bill (H. R. 7130) granting a pension to Elizabeth Lowden.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on the Philippines, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 15702) to amend an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1902, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1152) to authorize certain persons who have intermarried with Cherokees to sue for their interest in certain moneys of the tribe from which they were excluded, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7047) to authorize the sale of a part of what is known as the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FORAKER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 156) dedicating to the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, for uses and purposes of the public streets, part of the property conveyed to the United States by Robert Neil by deed dated February 17, 1863, recorded in Deed Book 76, page 572, etc., Franklin County records, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6486) to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves

of the soldiers of the Confederate army and navy, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

#### JOSEPH'S BAND OF NEZ PERCES.

Mr. DUBOIS. I am directed by the Committee on Indian Affairs to report favorably and unanimously a resolution, and I ask for its consideration. It is very short.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the bill (S. 5311) entitled "A bill for the relief of Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians," now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887. And the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of said act and report to the Senate what amount or amounts, if any, are legally or equitably due the said Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians under the various items of claims set forth in said bill.

#### AUSTIN ALMY.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6364) granting an increase of pension to Austin Almy, to report it with amendments, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendments of the Committee on Pensions were, in line 7, after the word "State," to strike out "Volunteer;" in the same line, after the word "Infantry," to insert "war with Mexico," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted*, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Austin Almy, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 7072) granting an increase of pension to James A. Hoover; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7073) granting a pension to Thomas W. Coe; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7074) for the relief of Elias E. Barnes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 7075) to provide for the erection in the city of Washington, D. C., of a fountain by Edward Kemeys; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7076) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Pinkham; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7077) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus B. Norris; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALGER introduced a bill (S. 7078) granting an increase of pension to Genevieve Ludlow; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7079) granting an increase of pension to James W. Ruff; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7080) granting an increase of pension to Moses Hill; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7081) granting an increase of pension to Orville V. Percy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 7082) granting an increase of pension to James Congdon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7083) to provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States naval reserve; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7084) to establish a naval militia and define its relations to the General Government; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 7085) granting an increase of pension to Jane M. Watt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7086) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer H. Richardson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 7087) for the relief of Henry J. Hewitt; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 7088) for the extension of Eighth street northeast; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 7089) granting a pension to Joseph Ellmore; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

#### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for continuing the work on the Connecticut avenue bridge, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relating to leave of absence to per diem employees of the District of Columbia, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUARLES submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$375,000 to establish a permanent military camp ground for the instruction and maneuvering of troops of the Regular Army and National Guard in the vicinity of Camp Douglas, in Juneau County, Wis., intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 of the money now idle in the Treasury due the estates of deceased colored soldiers for the purpose of erecting in the District of Columbia a memorial national home for aged and infirm colored people; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying petition, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS submitted an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Amherstburg, Canada, intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

#### PARK SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That 500 copies of the report of the commission on the improvement of the park system of the District of Columbia be printed and bound in cloth for the use of the Senate.

#### TYPES OF BREECH MECHANISM.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, be directed to furnish the Senate with a list of the types of breech mechanism for ordnance made by or for the War and Navy Departments since January 1, 1891, or at present in course of construction, together with the number of each type made since the date mentioned, or at present in course of construction.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COCKRELL and Mr. PROCTOR. Let it be read again.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. PROCTOR and Mr. SPOONER. Let it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over under the rule.

#### STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That there be printed 1,000 additional copies of S. 7009, "A bill to provide for fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, flax, corn, oats, barley, rye, and other grains, and for other purposes," for the use of the Senate.

#### REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, on yesterday I gave notice that after the conclusion of the routine morning business to-day I would move to proceed to the consideration of the immigration bill. Since then I have had some conversation with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], who also gave notice yesterday that he would move to take up the omnibus statehood bill at this time. I do not wish to unnecessarily antagonize the



Senator's motion. I understand it will be agreeable to my honorable friend if I move to take up the immigration bill in the morning hour to-morrow.

I therefore give notice that after the routine morning business to-morrow I shall move to proceed with the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12199) to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, and I trust that we will be able to dispose of it. The bill has been considered by the Senate, all the amendments have been agreed to, I believe, save one, and if we give to it our earnest attention to-morrow I think it can be disposed of. It certainly is of the utmost importance that this measure should be passed at the earliest possible date.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in connection with the notice given by the Senator from Indiana, I ask unanimous consent to make a single observation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection, and the Senator from New Hampshire will proceed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I wish to ask the Senator from Indiana if it is his purpose and the purpose of the committee to press the bill to a conclusion in the form in which it now is? I have noticed by the press a suggestion that the intention was to change it somewhat materially.

I will say, so the Senator may understand my position, that I am not at all satisfied with the bill in some of its features as it stands at the present time, and will take occasion to so state when it is up for consideration. But possibly the committee intends to so change it that it will meet with my concurrence.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I will say to the Senator that I am not advised what notices he has seen in the press. It is the desire and intention of the committee to press the consideration of the bill as it is now reported to the Senate.

#### STATEHOOD BILL.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President—

Mr. MASON. I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania to yield just one moment that I may call up a small measure for a very poor man involving only \$140.

Mr. QUAY. What is the purpose of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. MASON. It is to ask for the consideration of a bill which involves, as I said, only \$140.

Mr. QUAY. I can not yield at present, I will say to the Senator from Illinois, but I will do so after the statehood bill is before the Senate.

Mr. MASON. All right.

Mr. QUAY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the statehood bill.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. There is no objection to that motion, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12543) to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MASON. I now ask that the statehood bill be temporarily laid aside that the Senate may consider House bill 3728, a copy of a bill which has already passed the Senate, and when the House bill is passed I shall ask that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate consider the following bill.

Mr. QUAY. I will not object if the bill elicits no discussion. Otherwise I will object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read to the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the order of business?

Mr. MASON. I am informed that I was mistaken about the bill having passed the House. I withdraw the request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request is withdrawn.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania if he will not be kind enough to yield to me until I can call up a short bill?

Mr. QUAY. I was not attending to what transpired in relation to the bill the Senator from Illinois called up.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It has been withdrawn.

Mr. QUAY. Then I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

#### NELLIE ETT HEEN.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12240) granting to Nellie Ett Heen the south half of the northwest quarter and lot 4 of section 2, and lot 1 of section 3, in township 154 north of range 101 west, in the State of North Dakota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota asks that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill which will be read in full to the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. KEAN. Is there a report?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. There is a written report coming from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the report read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (for Mr. HANSBROUGH) on the 7th instant.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The report is quite lengthy, and if the Senate will indulge me for a moment I think I can explain the provisions of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. If the Senator will just have the middle part of the report read it will explain it fully.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for the reading of the report.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Very well; I desired to economize the time of the Senate; that was all.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the report.

Mr. QUAY. If this bill is going to occupy much time, I shall be compelled to object to it. My understanding was that there would be no objection and no consumption of time.

Mr. COCKRELL. There are only a few more lines left of the report.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I hope the Senator from Pennsylvania will allow the reading of the report to be concluded. It is not very long.

Mr. QUAY. Very well.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the report. The entire report is as follows:

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (for Mr. HANSBROUGH), from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 12240):

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12240) granting to Nellie Ett Heen the south half of the northwest quarter and lot 4 of section 2, and lot 1 of section 3, in township 154 north, of range 101 west, in the State of North Dakota, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee recommend that the preamble be stricken out and that the bill do pass.

Lem A. Heen on the 28th day of May, 1895, made homestead entry for the south half of northwest quarter and lot 4 of section 2, and lot 1 of section 3, in township 154 north, of range 101 west, in the Minot land district, in the State of North Dakota. His application to enter was accepted and the entry placed of record, the filing fee accepted, and receipt duly issued therefor to the said entryman. He thereupon entered upon the said tract and has resided thereon continuously since said date and is still residing thereon with his family, and has complied fully with the law relative to residence upon, cultivation, and improvement of Government homesteads, and has valuable and substantial improvements thereon.

On the 14th day of July, 1900, Heen offered final proof for the tract. This was rejected on the 26th of September, 1901, for the reason that entryman was not a citizen of the United States; neither could he become one, being born in China and a Chinaman, and was not a qualified entryman, and patent could not issue to him. Heen, however, immigrated to the United States about 1876, prior to the date of taking effect of the Chinese-exclusion act, and married a white woman and a citizen of the United States, by name Nellie Ett Parker. There is issue of said marriage still living, but under the ruling of the United States Land Office patent can not issue to the entryman, nor to the wife of the entryman, nor to the child of the entryman. In consequence, a great hardship will be worked upon the entryman and his family and he will be deprived of a home and the fruits of his labor unless the pending legislation be passed.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office report favorably, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, April 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, in which you inclosed a copy of H. R. 12240, entitled "A bill granting to Nellie Ett Heen the south half of the northwest quarter and lot 4 of section 2, and lot 1 of section 3, in township 154 north, of range 101 west, in the State of North Dakota," and asked for information or suggestions thereon.

In answer, I inclose a copy of the report on the bill by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under date of the 29th ultimo.

It is shown by the report that the preamble to the bill recites the facts substantially as they are of record, and as the matter is one within the discretion of the Congress the Commissioner has made no recommendation, but has stated that he has no objection to urge against the passage of the bill.

I concur in the report.  
Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, for report in duplicate and return of papers, of a letter from Hon. JOHN F. LACEY (dated March 24, 1902), chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives, United States, together with a copy of H. R. 12240, entitled "A bill granting to Nellie Ett Heen the south half of the northwest quarter and lot 4 of section 2, and lot 1 of section 3, in township 154 north of range 101 west, in the State of North Dakota." Said bill reads as follows:

"Whereas one Lem A. Heen did, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1895, make homestead entry for the following-described tract, to wit, south half of northwest quarter, and lot 4 of section 2, and lot 1 of section 3, in township 154 north of range 101 west, in the Minot land district, in the State of North Dakota, which application to enter was accepted and the entry placed of record, filing fee accepted, and receipt duly issued therefor to the said entryman Lem A. Heen, by the officials of the said United States land office at Minot, in the said State of North Dakota; and

"Whereas, under and by virtue of the same, the said entryman, Lem A. Heen, did thereafter enter upon said tract, and has resided thereon continuously since said date, and is now residing thereon with his family, and has complied fully with the law relative to residence upon, cultivation, and improvement of Government homesteads, and has valuable and substantial improvements thereon; and

"Whereas the said entryman did, on the 14th day of July, 1900, offer final proof for the tract above described, which proof was rejected on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1901, for the reason that the said entryman was not a citizen of the United States, neither could he become one, being born in China, and a Chinaman, and was not a qualified entryman and patent could not issue to him; and

"Whereas the said entryman did emigrate to the United States on or about the year 1876, prior to the date of taking effect of the Chinese-exclusion act, and did thereafter marry one Nellie Ett Parker, a white woman and a citizen of the United States, and that there is issue of said marriage now living, and that under the ruling of the said United States Land Office patent can not issue to the said entryman, nor to the wife of the said entryman, nor to the child of the said entryman, for the reasons stated aforesaid; and

"Whereas in this a great hardship will be worked upon the said entryman and his said family, and will deprive them of a home and of the fruits of their labor, for which under the law there is no remedy: Therefore, *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the following-described land is hereby granted to Nellie Ett Heen, to wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and lot 4 of section 2, and lot 1 of section 3, in township 154 north, of range 101 west, situate in the Minot United States land district, in the State of North Dakota."

As the facts in this case are substantially set out in the preamble of this bill, and as the matter seems to be one for Congressional discretion, no recommendation will be made by this office, but I have no objection to urge against the passage of the bill.

The bill, with the accompanying letter, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The following is the House report on the measure:

[House Report No. 2066, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12240) granting to Nellie Ett Heen the south half of the northwest quarter and lot 4 of section 2, and lot 1 of section 3, in township 154 north, of range 101 west, in the State of North Dakota, having considered the same, beg leave to submit the following report and recommend the passage of the bill:

The purpose of this bill is to grant to Nellie Ett Heen the above-described land (160 acres) for the reasons which are fully set forth in the preamble of the bill, and briefly stated are as follows:

Lem A. Heen, a Chinaman, legally married to Nellie Ett Heen, a white woman and citizen of the United States, made a homestead entry of the above-described lands on May 28, 1895, which application was accepted, entry placed of record, filing fee accepted and receipt regularly issued therefor to said entryman by the officials of the United States land office at Minot, N. Dak.

Thereafter said Lem A. Heen entered upon said land and resided continuously thereon since said date (and is now residing thereon) with his wife and children and has fully complied with the law relative to residence, cultivation, and improvement of Government homesteads, and has valuable and substantial improvements thereon.

And the said Lem A. Heen, on the 14th day of July, 1900, offered final proof for the tract above described, which proof was rejected on the 26th day of September, 1901, for the reason that the said entryman was not a citizen of the United States, neither could he become one, being born in China, of Chinese parents, and therefore not a qualified homesteader, and patent could not issue to him.

Therefore great hardship and injustice will be worked upon said entryman and his family, who entered upon the said land innocently and in good faith, supposing the entryman could perfect title, and they will, by reason of the law, be deprived of the fruits of their labor.

In view of all these circumstances, which are fully corroborated by the Secretary of the Interior, it is deemed a simple act of justice to the wife, Nellie Ett Heen, to grant her the lands (160 acres) embraced in the homestead, and for this the bill provides.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears none.

Mr. SPOONER. The Chair will hear one if I can be recognized.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. SPOONER. I object to it.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will allow a statement to be made concerning this matter, and then I do not think he will object to it.

Mr. SPOONER. I will state my objection; and if I am wrong, I shall be very glad to have the Senator correct me.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I shall be glad to hear the Senator's reasons for objecting to the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. The homestead law has always excluded aliens.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. That is true.

Mr. SPOONER. It is impossible under the homestead law of the United States, based on wise public policy, for an alien to avail himself or herself of the homestead law. That has always been the rule, and I think it is based upon wise public policy.

Here is a proposition by a special act to confirm a homestead entry to an alien. If we begin this I do not know where we would stop it. I think it is a bill which really calls for more attention than it is liable to get, depending upon the very great courtesy even of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, just a word, if the Senator from Pennsylvania will permit me. This is not to confirm a homestead to an alien. It is a grant of land to the wife of an alien who was a citizen of the United States.

Mr. SPOONER. The alien made the entry.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The alien made the entry, the entry was accepted in the local land office, and the final proof was denied because he was an alien. He has lived on the land for seven years, has made improvements upon it, and, I submit, he has endured great hardships as a result of the action taken by the local land office.

Mr. SPOONER. A great many American citizens, who settled upon land in my State, spent years there, made improvements of great value, and cultivated the land, after selling the trees, and all that, were, by the action of the local land office, excluded from the benefit of the land. I know the power of precedent. If this old settler were living, Congress would not pass this bill.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. As I said in the beginning, in giving title to this land we are not giving the title to an alien, but giving it to his wife. They were married some fifteen or twenty years ago. They have one child. They have lived on that land seven years, and made improvements there. This is merely a grant of land to the wife of this alien, who came to this country prior to the passage of the Chinese-exclusion law.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is the alien living?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. He is living.

Mr. SPOONER. The man is alive?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The man is alive, and his family live on the land at present.

Mr. SPOONER. Then I object to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being made, the bill goes to the Calendar.

BRIG. GEN. H. C. MERRIAM.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask unanimous consent that the pending measure may be temporarily laid aside for the purpose of considering the bill (S. 5891) to authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam to the grade of major-general in the United States Army on the retired list. It is a bill for the promotion of General Merriam, which has the approval of the War Department, and quasi of the President. General Merriam is one of the great generals who was crowded out from any promotion when he was retired.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill which will be read in full for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "Army," to insert "and place him;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam to the grade of major-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam to the grade of major-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list."

MONUMENTS TO GENERALS NASH AND DAVIDSON.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House joint resolution No. 16, for the erection of monuments to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution referred to by him. Is there objection?

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, I shall not object to the joint resolution of the Senator from North Carolina if it provokes no discussion, nor shall I object to a bill which I understand the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] desires to call up; but after those bills shall have been disposed of I shall ask that the regular order be proceeded with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be read to the Senate for its information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the joint resolution (H. Res. 16) to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?



Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, as I understand, the Continental Congress appropriated a certain sum of money for the erection of monuments to a very considerable number of distinguished generals. During the last session we passed a bill appropriating, I think, \$25,000 for the erection of a monument to one of those generals, who was singled out from the list—a Virginian. I recall the fact that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], not now in his seat, gave notice that Connecticut had distinguished generals in that list, and it seems to me improper that we should now take two more out of that list and pass an appropriation for the erection of monuments to them. If we are going into this business, we ought not to discriminate. So I shall have to object to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire to permit me to make a short statement about this matter, and possibly his objection may be overcome.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will withdraw my objection for the present, so as to hear the statement of the Senator.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, if the joint resolution is to create controversy here, and to be discussed, I shall have to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been made, the joint resolution is not before the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement. It will take but a minute.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to make a brief statement. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, a joint resolution providing for the erection of monuments to the memory of both these distinguished generals of the Revolutionary war, not only passed the Continental Congress, but there have been since that time a number of favorable reports, both in this body and in the body at the other end of the Capitol on this subject. In 1842 a favorable report was made in the Senate upon a similar joint resolution. In the Forty-fourth Congress a joint resolution to the same import was reported favorably to the Senate, and unanimously passed this body. In the next Congress a like favorable report was made to this body, but no action was taken thereon.

The amount proposed to be appropriated is exceedingly small, only \$5,000, while the amount appropriated for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Mercer, referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire, which was made at the last session of Congress, was \$25,000.

I do not desire to antagonize, and I shall not, of course, antagonize the erection of monuments to other generals, but these two generals were exceedingly gallant officers and I think this a specially meritorious proposition. One of them, General Davidson, fought at the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, and Germantown. He was wounded at the battle of Calson, and finally killed in 1781 in the battle at Cowans Ford, on the Catawba River, in North Carolina.

I sincerely trust the Senator from New Hampshire will withdraw his objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], I feel constrained to insist upon my objection to the consideration of the joint resolution this morning.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the joint resolution goes back to the Calendar.

#### COURTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, by the kind indulgence of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 14275, relative to the terms of United States courts in South Carolina.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to temporarily lay aside the unfinished business in order that the Senate may proceed to the consideration of the bill, which will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill (H. R. 14275) providing for additional terms of court in the western judicial district of the State of South Carolina; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16021) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had ap-

pointed Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. HEMENWAY, and Mr. LIVINGSTON managers at the conference on the part of the House.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the bill (S. 6216) to pay in part judgments rendered under an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague in said Territory in 1899 and 1900, and authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for the payment of the remaining claims, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

#### THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Mr. QUAY. Now, Mr. President, I call for the regular order. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The regular order is before the Senate.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12543) to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. QUAY. Before proceeding with the debate, I desire to send to the Secretary's desk the usual telegrams for insertion in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania presents certain telegrams in relation to the statehood bill and asks that they be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. LODGE. Let them be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts demands that the telegrams be read. They will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the telegrams, but was interrupted by

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, I object to the further reading of the telegrams, if it is in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania objects to the further reading of the telegrams.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I thought the Senator from Pennsylvania requested the reading of the telegrams.

Mr. QUAY. I did not; I requested that they should be printed in the RECORD without reading.

Mr. KEAN. We should like to hear the telegrams read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unanimous consent was given, as the Chair understood, that they should be printed in the RECORD without reading.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Did not the Senator from Pennsylvania request their reading?

Mr. QUAY. I did not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania did not request their reading, but he requested that the telegrams should be printed in the RECORD without reading, and there was no objection.

Mr. QUAY. There is no objection to their being read except the consumption of time.

Mr. KEAN. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] asked that the telegram be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unanimous consent having been given that the telegrams should go into the RECORD without reading, it is not for the Chair to rule what that may mean.

The telegrams referred to are as follows:

[Telegram.]

PHOENIX, ARIZ., January 21, 1903.

The UNITED STATES SENATE, Washington:

The twenty-second legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona most respectfully represents that—

Whereas the Territory of Arizona is one of the richest subdivisions of the Republic of the United States and its citizens are loyal patriots and intelligent as any 100,000 people who ever raised their voices for freedom; and

Whereas it is the unanimous wish and prayer of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona this day assembled that Arizona be admitted as a State and become one of the United States of America; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Territory of Arizona is entitled under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States to be admitted as a State, and we most earnestly appeal to you to pass the omnibus statehood bill now pending in the United States Senate at the earliest possible day.

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the council transmit a copy of this resolution to the United States Senate by telegraph.

J. C. EVANS.

[Telegram.]

PHOENIX, ARIZ., January 21, 1903.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Senator, Washington, D. C.:

The twenty-second legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona most respectfully represents that—

Whereas the Territory of Arizona is one of the richest subdivisions of the Republic of the United States and its citizens are loyal patriots and intelligent as any 100,000 people who ever raised their voices for freedom; and

Whereas it is the unanimous wish and prayer of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, this day assembled, that Arizona be admitted as a State and become one of the United States of America; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Territory of Arizona is entitled, under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, to be admitted as a State, and we most earnestly appeal to you to pass the omnibus statehood bill now pending in the United States Senate at the earliest possible day.

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the council transmit a copy of this resolution to Hon. MATTHEW S. QUAY by telegraph.

[Telegram.]

J. C. EVANS.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., January 21, 1903.

Hon. M. S. QUAY, Washington, D. C.:

The following resolution was offered and adopted:  
Be it resolved by the council and house of representatives of the twenty-second legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, That we, as representatives of the citizens of the Territory of Arizona, hereby extend our sincere thanks to Hon. MATTHEW S. QUAY and his associates for their support of our constitutional right to become full citizens of the United States of America. Be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the council transmit to Hon. MATTHEW S. QUAY by telegraph a copy of this resolution.

[Telegram.]

J. C. EVANS, Chief Clerk.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., January 21, 1903.

Hon. MATTHEW QUAY, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

In behalf of the citizens of the three Territories which are entitled to admission into the statehood of States, as you have so ably advocated, desire to thank you most heartily for your valuable services.

J. J. DONOHUE,  
President of Flagstaff Board of Trade.

[Telegram.]

PHOENIX, ARIZ., January 21, 1903

Hon. MATTHEW QUAY, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Be it resolved by the council and house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona (both concurring), That the proposed union of New Mexico and Arizona and their joint admission as a State is inimical to the interests of the people of Arizona, and that we emphatically oppose that proposal; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Hon. MARCUS A. SMITH and to Senator QUAY, with our urgent request to oppose such union and promote the passage of the omnibus bill.

T. T. POWERS, Speaker of the House.

EUGENE S. IVES, President Council.

[Telegram.]

FARMINGTON, N. MEX., January 21, 1903.

Senator M. S. QUAY, Washington, D. C.:

Farmington Board of Trade, composed of 50 members, authorize me to thank you for your effort in behalf omnibus bill. The Beveridge report is a slander.

E. K. B. SELLARS, Secretary.

Mr. BURNHAM addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech begun by him yesterday. After having spoken, with interruptions, for more than four hours,

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President—  
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.  
Mr. PETTUS. I desire to ask the Senator from Indiana if it will suit his convenience as well to proceed with his remarks in the morning?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly; I shall be very glad to do so. I was about through, anyway.

Mr. PETTUS. If the Senator will indulge me, I will, for certain reasons well known to us all, move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator withdraw that motion for a moment to enable the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the amendments of the Senate to the legislative appropriation bill?

Mr. PETTUS. Yes, sir.  
[Mr. BURNHAM's speech will be published entire after it shall have been concluded.]

#### LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16021) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, and asking for a conference with the Senate upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agree to the conference asked for by the House.

The motion was agreed to.  
By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. CULLOM, Mr. WARREN, and Mr. COCKRELL were appointed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. PETTUS. I now renew my motion that the Senate adjourn.  
Mr. KEAN. I ask the Senator from Alabama to yield to me that I may make a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. PETTUS. Yes, sir.  
Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 23, 1903, at 12 o'clock m.

#### NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 22, 1903.

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

George A. Curran, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine. (Reappointment.)

##### ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John Rotherham, of New Jersey, to be assistant collector of customs at Jersey City, N. J., in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Edward Fry, resigned.

##### REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Lee Fairbanks, of Saguache, Colo., to be register of the land office at Del Norte, Colo., vice James H. Baxter, term expired,

##### PROMOTION IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, United States Marine Corps, to be a first lieutenant of the Marine Corps from the 23d day of July, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

1. Ernest H. Brownell, a citizen of Rhode Island, to be a civil engineer in the Navy, from the 24th day of October, 1902, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

2. Ernest R. Gayler, a citizen of Missouri, to be a civil engineer in the Navy, from the 24th day of October, 1902, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

3. Paul L. Reed, to be a civil engineer in the Navy, from the 28th day of October, 1902, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

##### POSTMASTERS.

###### ALABAMA.

James T. Pitt, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Alabama, in place of Felix G. Lambeth. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1902.

###### CALIFORNIA.

Lindley M. Baldwin, to be postmaster at Whittier, in county of Los Angeles and State of California, in place of Lindley M. Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1903.

Thomas E. Byrnes, to be postmaster at San Mateo, in the county of San Mateo and State of California, in place of Thomas E. Byrnes. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1903.

William G. Hawley, to be postmaster at San Jose, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, in place of William G. Hawley. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1903.

###### CONNECTICUT.

Alfred W. Converse, to be postmaster at Windsor Locks, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of Alfred W. Converse. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1902.

Willis W. Mildrum, to be postmaster at East Berlin, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of Willis W. Mildrum. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1902.

###### GEORGIA.

Cicero C. Alexander, to be postmaster at Harmony Grove, in the county of Jackson and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

John B. Crawford, to be postmaster at Cairo, in the county of Thomas and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Alfred B. Finley, to be postmaster at Douglas, in the county of Coffee and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Newton T. Jones, to be postmaster at Pelham, in the county of Mitchell and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Jane A. McKinney, to be postmaster at Blackshear, in the county of Pierce and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

John C. Massey, to be postmaster at Hartwell, in the county of Hart and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Job R. Smith, to be postmaster at Winder, in the county of Jackson and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Ida R. Wimberly, to be postmaster at Abbeville, in the county of Wilcox and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.



## ILLINOIS.

John S. Goodyear, to be postmaster at Mattoon, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, in place of John S. Goodyear. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1902.

Edward L. Welton, to be postmaster at Centralia, in the county of Marion and State of Illinois, in place of O. V. Parkinson, removed.

## IOWA.

Joseph E. Howard, to be postmaster at Forest City, in the county of Winnebago and State of Iowa, in place of Joseph E. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1903.

## KANSAS.

Edward J. Byerts, to be postmaster at Hill City, in the county of Graham and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

## KENTUCKY.

John S. Miller, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Muhlenberg and State of Kentucky, in place of John S. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1903.

## MAINE.

William T. Smart, to be postmaster at Lewiston, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine, in place of William T. Smart. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1903.

## MARYLAND.

George E. Baughman, to be postmaster at Westminster, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland, in place of Milton Schaeffer, deceased.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Kate E. Hazen, to be postmaster at Shirley, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Jacob P. Hazen, deceased.

Carl Wurtzbach, to be postmaster at Lee, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in place of John E. Bosworth. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1903.

## MICHIGAN.

Edgar B. Babcock, to be postmaster at Kalkaska, in the county of Kalkaska and State of Michigan, in place of Edgar B. Babcock. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1903.

Herbert E. Lindsey, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in place of D. M. Bainbridge. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1903.

Charles W. Pullen, to be postmaster at Milan, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, in place of Charles W. Pullen. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1903.

## MINNESOTA.

Frank E. Gartside, to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Winona and State of Minnesota, in place of Frank E. Gartside. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1903.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Frank Fairly, to be postmaster at Mount Olive, in the county of Covington and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

## MISSOURI.

August W. Enis, to be postmaster at Clyde, in the county of Nodaway and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

## NEBRASKA.

John F. Nesbit, to be postmaster at Tekamah, in the county of Burt and State of Nebraska, in place of Peter L. Rork. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1903.

Lee Van Voorhis, to be postmaster at Crawford, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska, in place of William H. Ketcham, removed.

## NEVADA.

William W. Booth, to be postmaster at Butler, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

## NEW JERSEY.

Joseph Miller, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Salem and State of New Jersey, in place of Joseph Miller. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1903.

## NEW YORK.

John H. Eadie, to be postmaster at New Brighton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, in place of John H. Eadie. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1903.

Theodore C. Fletcher, to be postmaster at Babylon, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, in place of Theodore C. Fletcher. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1903.

Lewis B. Jewell, to be postmaster at Ovid, in the county of Seneca and State of New York, in place of Lewis B. Jewell. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

John L. Kyne, to be postmaster at East Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, in place of John L. Kyne. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1902.

Charles Schmeiser, to be postmaster at Stapleton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, in place of Charles Schmeiser. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1903.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Ernest C. Eddy, to be postmaster at Fargo, in the county of Cass and State of North Dakota, in place of Almon L. Loomis. Incumbent's commission expired June 1, 1902.

## OHIO.

Charles W. Brainerd, to be postmaster at Mantua Station, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Wesley J. Grant, to be postmaster at Middlefield, in the county of Geauga and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

John Washington, to be postmaster at Sabina, in the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, in place of William B. Woodmansee. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1902.

## OKLAHOMA.

John R. Tate, to be postmaster at Blackwell, in the county of Kay and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of George L. Lage. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1903.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Samuel H. Jackson, to be postmaster at Claysville, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Samuel H. Jackson. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1903.

Arthur M. Roy, to be postmaster at Wellsboro, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Arthur M. Roy. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1903.

## RHODE ISLAND.

George E. Gardner, to be postmaster at Wickford, in the county of Washington and State of Rhode Island, in place of George E. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1903.

Warren W. Logee, to be postmaster at Pascoag, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, in place of Warren W. Logee. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1903.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

James B. Barber, to be postmaster at Rapid City, in the county of Pennington and State of South Dakota, in place of James B. Barber. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1903.

## TEXAS.

William D. Rathjen, to be postmaster at Canadian, in the county of Hemphill and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 22, 1903.*

## PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

## General officer.

Col. Edward M. Hayes, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be brigadier-general, January 15, 1903.

## SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Marcellus O. Markham, of Georgia, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia.

## RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Alexander B. Kennedy, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public moneys at New Orleans, La.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF MINT.

Hugh S. Suthon, of Louisiana, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, La.

## COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Joseph O. Thompson, of Alabama, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama.

William E. Howell, of Louisiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana.

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Richard G. Banks, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia.

## ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John Rotherham, of New Jersey, to be assistant collector of customs at Jersey City, N. J., in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

## POSTMASTERS.

## ALABAMA.

John S. Webb, to be postmaster at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama.

James M. Hobson, to be postmaster at Greensboro, in the county of Hale and State of Alabama.

Charles Hays, jr., to be postmaster at Eutaw, in the county of Greene and State of Alabama.

Robert T. West, to be postmaster at Roanoke, in the county of Randolph and State of Alabama.

## ARIZONA.

Julia Mahoney, to be postmaster at Winslow, in the county of Navajo and Territory of Arizona.

Milton Bohall, to be postmaster at Nogales, in the county of Santa Cruz and Territory of Arizona.

## ARKANSAS.

John A. Dudgeon, to be postmaster at Corning, in the county of Clay and State of Arkansas.

William C. Bill, to be postmaster at Ozark, in the county of Franklin, and State of Arkansas.

## CALIFORNIA.

George C. Folger, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Amador and State of California.

Eli H. Wells, to be postmaster at Willits, in the county of Mendocino and State of California.

John H. Gregory, to be postmaster at Rocklin, in the county of Placer and State of California.

William W. Giddings, to be postmaster at Newman, in the county of Stanislaus and State of California.

Thomas A. Nelson, to be postmaster at Stockton, in the county of San Joaquin and State of California.

## COLORADO.

Maude E. McLean, to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Summit and State of Colorado.

## GEORGIA.

Alamo B. Harp, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Butts and State of Georgia.

## ILLINOIS.

S. H. Aldridge, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

Joseph H. Coffman, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

## IOWA.

R. G. Clark, to be postmaster at Webster City, in the county of Hamilton and State of Iowa.

Joseph D. Ball, to be postmaster at Mystic, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa.

Merritt S. Brown, to be postmaster at North English, in the county of Iowa and State of Iowa.

William H. Crooks, to be postmaster at Adair, in the county of Adair and State of Iowa.

David H. Scott, to be postmaster at Griswold, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa.

David M. Rowland, to be postmaster at Marengo, in the county of Iowa and State of Iowa.

## KANSAS.

James J. Evans, to be postmaster at Hartford, in the county of Lyon and State of Kansas.

Jacob D. Hirschler, to be postmaster at Hillsboro, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas.

John Gilman, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Greenwood and State of Kansas.

Austin Brown, to be postmaster at Cedar Vale, in the county of Chautauqua and State of Kansas.

August Kuhlmann, to be postmaster at Hanover, in the county of Washington and State of Kansas.

## MARYLAND.

Joseph H. White, to be postmaster at Easton, in the county of Talbot and State of Maryland.

Thomas R. Green, to be postmaster at Denton, in the county of Caroline and State of Maryland.

Mary J. Perkins, to be postmaster at Hancock, in the county of Washington and State of Maryland.

George C. Gardner, to be postmaster at Middletown, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland.

John McFarland, to be postmaster at Lonaconing, in the county of Allegany and State of Maryland.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel R. Moseley, to be postmaster at Hyde Park, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Edwin F. Wyer, to be postmaster at Woburn, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

## MISSISSIPPI.

John B. Collier, to be postmaster at Leland, in the county of Washington and State of Mississippi.

## MISSOURI.

Charles R. Landrum, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri.

John K. Martin, to be postmaster at Rich Hill, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri.

A. T. Hollenbeck, to be postmaster at Westplains, in the county of Howell and State of Missouri.

## NEBRASKA.

Henry H. Campbell, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of Polk and State of Nebraska.

James C. Elliott, to be postmaster at Westpoint, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska.

Will A. Needham, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska.

James H. Logan, to be postmaster at Ponca, in the county of Dixon and State of Nebraska.

William A. Rodgers, to be postmaster at Gibbon, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska.

Ira E. Tash, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Box-butte and State of Nebraska.

William T. Spelts, to be postmaster at Wood River, in the county of Hall and State of Nebraska.

A. A. Hyers, to be postmaster at Havelock, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska.

Valentine Zink, to be postmaster at Sterling, in the county of Johnson and State of Nebraska.

## NEW MEXICO.

James Corry, to be postmaster at Springer, in the county of Colfax and Territory of New Mexico.

## NEW JERSEY.

Frank A. Brown, to be postmaster at Cranbury, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey.

## NEW YORK.

Clark E. Churchill, to be postmaster at Arcade, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York.

Frank J. McNeil, to be postmaster at Dansville, in the county of Livingston and State of New York.

Jonas M. Preston, to be postmaster at Delhi, in the county of Delaware and State of New York.

Henry S. White, to be postmaster at Walton, in the county of Delaware and State of New York.

Charles E. Morgan, to be postmaster at West Winfield, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York.

Howard G. Britting, to be postmaster at Williamsville, in the county of Erie and State of New York.

Charles F. Shelland, to be postmaster at Oneonta, in the county of Otsego and State of New York.

Henry J. Pinneo, to be postmaster at Prattsburg, in the county of Steuben and State of New York.

Herbert J. Curtis, to be postmaster at Red Hook, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York.

Mary L. McRoberts, to be postmaster at Tompkinsville, in the county of Richmond and State of New York.

George R. Pettit, to be postmaster at Brocton, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York.

James L. Taylor, to be postmaster at Dobbs Ferry, in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

Henry M. Haviland, to be postmaster at Jamaica, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

Charles W. Hatch, to be postmaster at Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York.

James S. Graham, to be postmaster at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. Frank Kneee, to be postmaster at Batesburg, in the county of Lexington and State of South Carolina.

## TEXAS.

Robert A. Gaulden, to be postmaster at Mansfield, in the county of Tarrant and State of Texas.

E. R. Williams, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Hamilton and State of Texas.

## UTAH.

Grant Simons, to be postmaster at Payson, in the county of Utah and State of Utah.

Thomas Braby, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Sanpete and State of Utah.

## VERMONT.

Frank T. Taylor, to be postmaster at Hardwick, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont.

Edward W. Bisbee, to be postmaster at Barre, in the county of Washington and State of Vermont.

Albert L. Ransom, to be postmaster at Castleton, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont.

## VIRGINIA.

Robert L. Poage, to be postmaster at Wytheville, in the county of Wythe and State of Virginia.

George T. Tilley, to be postmaster at Berkley, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia.

Willard B. Alfred, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of Virginia.

Robert A. Anderson, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Smyth and State of Virginia.

Charles A. McKinney, to be postmaster at Cape Charles, in the county of Northampton and State Virginia.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

## ATTEMPTED CORRUPT INFLUENCE.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Naval Affairs have instructed me to offer a privileged resolution, and to ask for its immediate consideration. I call for the reading of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas information has come to the Committee on Naval Affairs, through a member of said committee, of an attempt to corruptly influence his action respecting proposed legislation pending before said committee and the House:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or such subcommittee thereof as said committee may appoint, be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to fully investigate said matter, and for such purpose it is hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths. Said committee shall have authority to report at any time, and the expenses incurred hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that this resolution is reported in accordance with a unanimous vote of the committee; and I move the previous question.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I could not fully hear the statement of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Foss]. I think he said that the resolution had been carefully considered—

A MEMBER. And that it is a unanimous report.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. There is no name mentioned in the resolution?

Mr. FOSS. No name.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It occurred to me as I heard the resolution read that it is rather vague and uncertain; but if the committee is satisfied with it, I shall not interpose any objection. It does seem to me, however, that where you propose an investigation there ought to be something more definite and certain than a mere report that some member has been approached by somebody. As to what the purpose was, or who the member was, or when the incident occurred there is no hint in this resolution. With all deference to the committee, and to my friend its chairman, it seems to me that it is too vague and uncertain to say simply what this resolution says and then upon that enter upon an investigation. I certainly would be of opinion that the resolution ought to be more definite than it is. I do not, however, rise to object to the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WHEELER. Does the gentleman expect that the Committee on Naval Affairs would set forth the evidence on which they have acted?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Not at all; but they might give the name of the member approached.

Mr. FOSS. I will say to the gentleman that the committee carefully considered this matter, and thought it better not to insert the name in the resolution. The resolution has been presented in pursuance of the unanimous vote of the committee. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered; and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FOSS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

## PHILIPPINE COINAGE.

On motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. TAWNEY in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill H. R. 15520, the Philippine coinage bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the pending amendment—an amendment reported by the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 7, page 1, strike out "lawful money" and insert "gold coin."

Mr. FOWLER. I move to amend by striking out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. There are pending, as the Chair understands, three amendments.

Mr. FOWLER. Then I rise to debate the committee amendment. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I think debate was closed last night on the pending amendment.

Mr. HILL. Oh, this is a new amendment. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FOWLER] properly has the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that debate on this amendment was not closed last evening, but no further amendments are in order at this time.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chair-

man of the committee a question. Is there any limitation whatever upon this coinage that is provided in this measure?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. That question is easily answered. The bill provides that the Commission shall maintain the coin at parity with gold. That requirement absolutely precludes unlimited coinage. It is a fundamental law of finance that under that requirement there can not be unlimited coinage. Of necessity it requires a restricted amount of coinage, otherwise it can not be maintained at parity.

Mr. FOWLER rose.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. If the gentleman will permit me one word more in reply, I will move to give him another five minutes.

Mr. FOWLER. Very well.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the bill gives the entire discretion in the matter of the maintenance of parity to the Philippine Commission.

Mr. FOWLER. What can they do to maintain parity?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. They can do what I suggested yesterday they are allowed to do under the provisions of the pending bill. They may do what they deem necessary to maintain parity and under that provision can, in their discretion, exchange gold for silver or silver for gold, or sell gold drafts on the United States or transfer any funds in the treasury of the government to the currency reserve fund, or issue temporary certificates of indebtedness.

Mr. FOWLER. Up to the amount of five million.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. A previous chairman of the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives, Hon. Mr. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., in a communication declares that he favors the system recommended by Mr. Conant, viz, two pesos for a gold dollar. As to the amount of the coin to be issued, he says:

What should be the limit of amount?

I should say the amount should by all means be limited, and that the limit should be at the discretion of the Secretary of Treasury of the United States.

Now, the Committee on Insular Affairs instead of giving this discretion to the Treasurer of the United States, 8,000 miles from the islands, has simply conferred it upon the Philippine Commission.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Chairman, last June I took occasion to use these words with reference to the pending legislation coming from this committee:

If I desired to call down upon the Philippine Islands the curse of curses, I should doom them to the silver standard, with the free coinage of silver. If I desired to raise a certain and complete bar to all progress and prosperity, I should subject them to the schemes and chicanes of the bullion brokers, whose limit is measured by the last farthing of profit.

The free-coinage scheme contained in the Senate bill gives the lie to three of the most notable and glorious educational campaigns in American history, and reverse by legislative enactment three deliberate judgments rendered by the American people at the polls.

Instead of a brave advance, it is a cowardly retreat. May God grant that no such humiliating spectacle shall ever be charged to the Republican party, whose progress in monetary reform has been slow, but always onward and upward, and never backward and downward.

The coinage provisions of the House bill, though not without criticism, look in the right direction and are incomparably preferable to those in the Senate measure, which must prove, if enacted, an everlasting scourge and withering blight to that struggling people.

If American civilization is to be the salvation of the Filipino, you will lift him farther and faster by the adoption of American money than by any other force.

It will teach him the lessons of the flag and impress upon him the power and glory of the Republic, while the theoretical instruction of the schools is making comparatively slow progress; for through no American coin will he be filched of his legitimate gain.

Establish in the Philippine Islands the gold standard—the standard of the whole commercial world—thus placing them beyond a daily bullion tribute to the money changers, and you will start the Filipino on the sure road to a perfect confidence in the American people and in the justice and honor of our Government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall discuss only one or two principles in connection with this subject. I undertake to say that the committee have reported a measure that would in effect amount to the free coinage of silver in the Philippine Islands, because, forsooth, it is only limited by the discretion of the Philippine Commission, as just stated by the chairman of the committee. I would like to have this House understand that at no time in the history of the world—at no time—has a government by its enforcement been successful in the management of the commerce of the country. I want to read now from an article contained in the Bankers' Magazine for December, written by Mr. Charles A. Conant, wherein he announced sound principles, and I think outlined the policy that we should pursue in this House, for I undertake to say that there are no political questions involved in such a matter as this. The laws of economics are as certain and immutable as the laws of gravitation, and when we, as legislators, cease to apply a patch here and a patch there, or a salve to some running sore, and apply ourselves to the adoption of sound economic principles, we will make some progress.

In this article Mr. Conant uses this language:

Another lesson blazed in burning letters over the history of State intervention in the money market is that the public credit should be kept separate from the commercial credit. If each is strong, it will stand alone. If

either is weak, it is more likely to drag down the other, if they are tied together, than to sustain it. The fiscal policy of the Government should stand toward the banking world in much the same position as that of any private firm or corporation. Its misfortunes need not then affect seriously the banking and commercial system of the country. A deficit should be covered by loans, if it can not be promptly met from taxation, but they should not be forced loans levied upon the public or the banks. If the Government undertakes to issue paper as a substitute for money, or if it seeks, by one remove from this process, to force the banks to do this to meet its needs, then a disturbing factor is introduced into all business calculations. The medium of exchange ceases to be the metallic standard of other commercial peoples and becomes the same object of speculation as interest-bearing securities.

While public credit and commercial credit remain separate, either may suffer shocks without impairing materially the steadiness of the other. Each may suffer somewhat in sympathy with the other, but not by any means to the same degree or with the same disastrous effects as where they are linked together. If a Government like that of Spain or Italy should cover its frequent deficits by the issue of bonds, even if compelled to sell them much below par, the commercial business of the country would be affected only indirectly. The metallic standard would be unshaken, the money in which contracts were executed would be the same as the money of other commercial states, and foreign capital could be obtained freely for solvent business enterprises. If, on the other hand, commercial credit should be shaken while public credit remained unimpaired, the restoration of sound conditions would be much more prompt; because the power of the state would enforce upon the banks conservative methods and the resumption of specie payments as soon as conditions would permit. The experience of the United States, where specie payments were quickly resumed by the banks after the panic of 1857, proves the benefit of independent public credit when commercial credit is impaired.

The time of Mr. FOWLER having expired, by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, it was extended ten minutes.

Mr. FOWLER. I want to call the attention of the House to this fact, that while the bankers in 1857 resumed specie payments in the course of a year, when the United States Government left the gold standard in 1861 it remained seventeen years off from the gold standard. Mr. Conant further says:

The experience of France in the throes of her struggle with Germany and with the Commune proves the priceless value of a firm commercial credit when public credit is dragged in the gutter.

Now, gentlemen, these are the words of Mr. Conant in the December number of the Bankers' Magazine, and they state sound economic principles.

Apart from the establishment of the gold standard by this bill, I assert that it amounts to practically the free coinage of silver. I assert that there is not one single precedent in the history of the world that justifies tying the Philippine government to the maintenance of the parity of silver and gold, not one.

I want to call attention to one observation which was made here yesterday in favor of this bill, which was that there was great danger of counterfeiting. It ought to be understood that there are to-day about 800 teachers scattered all through the archipelago, that there are 15,000 American soldiers at 145 or 150 garrisons, which implies the current circulation throughout all that country of American money. That we are going to remain there so far as we now see, there is no doubt, so that American money is to continue to circulate through the Philippine Islands. Therefore, if there is one single scintilla of proof that they are going to counterfeit the money in case you adopt American money, that same fact exists to-day and will continue.

Now let me say right here, if it is true that American money is going to circulate in the Philippine Islands with the new form of money which this bill proposes you are going to supply the Philippine Islands, the people will be subject to the Chinese and Japanese money changers, not only every day, but every hour of the day. Gentlemen think that simply because these both are legal tender that the poor people, scattered as they are in the mountain fastnesses and out-of-the-way places, are going to be always ready to determine whether this money is worth this or that. The people always and at all times everywhere are subject to the chicanery of the money changers, and there never was organized a scheme or plan that was so successful in taking the profits out of any people as a scheme where daily money changing is required; and I am in favor of some money that is the same at all times, and one money, so that there can be no comparison instituted by the money changers and money shavers of the Philippine Islands.

One more point and I have finished what I desire to say, and that is this: That when we pass a law by which we establish a system there the ostensible object of which is to throw the responsibility on the Philippine Islands, when you assume that we are relieving ourselves of the burden, I say that the burden will remain still upon the American people and that we are morally bound to see that the law works precisely as we declare it will work. We must save them harmless; and I say here and now that if this bill as reported by the majority should be passed and become a law there are men in this House who will be here when you will be called upon to cure the evils that that very law will bring to the Philippine people. I want to state to you that I am in favor of the substitute bill instead of the bill reported by the committee, and shall so vote. [Applause.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I listened with

interest to what the gentleman read from the article written by Mr. Conant. My interpretation of that article makes it nothing more nor less than an argument in favor of asset banking, and asset banking is a proposition strongly indorsed, as everybody knows, by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey. That is the only interpretation to be put upon it. And with all respect to the gentleman, it does not appear to be germane to the subject before us. Being only an argument in favor of asset banking, what has it to do with the question of stabilizing the ratio in the Philippine Islands between silver and gold, as India and the Netherlands have done in their oriental dependencies? In my judgment nothing whatever.

But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey says that the bill provides for free coinage in the Philippines. Now, a complete and perfect answer to that statement is to say that the requirement of the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver in the archipelago absolutely prohibits free coinage there. I note that since I read this extract from the letter by Mr. Walker a gentleman who seemed disposed to vote against the pending bill has entered the House, and I desire to read what Hon. J. H. Walker, the predecessor of the present chairman of the Committee on Coinage of this House, said about the proposition contained in this bill. Mr. Walker was chairman of the House Committee on Coinage and Banking one or two Congresses since, and is a man of wide experience in business affairs and an authority on finance. He says:

My impression is that it—

That is, the silver in the Philippines—

should be of the same weight as the silver coins of the United States, of course, to be legal tender in the Philippines at one-half, measured by our gold dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I ask five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Walker continues:

I should say the amount should be by all means limited, and that that limit should be at the discretion of the Treasury of the United States. Of course, he would, in coming to this conclusion, advise with the proper authorities in the Philippine Islands.

Now, is it not strange that Mr. Walker should be interpreted as being an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, a proposition he always denounced in unsparing terms on the floor of this House and in his public addresses throughout the United States. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FOWLER], on reflection, will see that his interpretation is not the true one. That discretion must be lodged somewhere. The bill proposes to lodge it in the Philippine Commission, the government of the Philippine Islands.

As to the danger of counterfeiting, the gentleman from New Jersey says that there are 800 or 1,000 teachers now who are paid in our money.

Mr. HILL. Paid in American money.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Paid in American money. I came from the War Department this morning and was in the Bureau of Insular Affairs and was told that the teachers were not paid in American money, but in Filipino money at the gold ratio. In other words, they take the equivalent of the gold in Filipino money and pay it out among the people. The soldiers are paid in gold money which, however, finds its way quickly back to the banks. A comparatively small quantity of it circulates through the province of the archipelago. The teachers, they informed me this morning, the Filipino teachers, are paid in Filipino money taken from the municipalities by taxation. The American teachers are paid by the treasury of the island in Filipino money at its gold ratio. How does this practice familiarize the people of remote provinces with American money?

Now, about the danger of counterfeiting. The danger of counterfeiting the silver dollar would consist in this fact, that the counterfeit coin would be a perfect coin except that it would be made in the wrong place. It would not be like counterfeit coin of inferior quality and of less bullion value in this country, which, because of its perfect resemblance to the genuine coin, is made to pass current. Expert labor is cheap in China and Japan, and numbers of men could make silver dollars, absolutely perfect in weight, purity, and appearance, which would be much more dangerous than the average counterfeit in the United States. To this must be added the extreme difficulty there would be in preventing this work in China and Japan and in keeping the fraudulent coinage out of the Philippines.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, in his argument before the committee, contended that one of the strongest arguments in favor of his bill, and against the substitute offered by the minority, was the danger of counterfeiting under the substitute, and he has



so much faith in that argument that he repeats it before the committee again this morning.

I desire to call the attention of the committee to the fact that whether you pass the bill of the majority or the substitute of the minority, the inducement for counterfeiting in the Philippine Islands will be substantially the same; because you have a large volume of American money there, now American silver there, and it will continue there and be used as money among the people, whichever bill is adopted, and that will be a sufficient inducement to engage in counterfeiting silver coin under either bill, if they are so disposed. When we take this fact into consideration, we see there is no force in the argument offered by the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, that there is great danger of wholesale counterfeiting if the substitute passes.

Further, Mr. Chairman, if I understood the language of our distinguished chairman on yesterday, he charged the minority of the committee, as well as the minority of the House, with bad motives in presenting this substitute. The gentleman had no reason for making any such charges as this. Speaking for myself and other members of the minority, I can say that it is offered in good faith, and because we believe it is the best solution of this question. I was sorry to see our distinguished chairman depart so far from his usual course of fairness in debate to appeal to partisanship on his side of the House to secure the passage of this bill.

He abandoned, I say, the merits of his bill, and appealed to partisanship for support. Nor did he stop here; but he went even farther and brought from the Senate a serious threat which he held over the heads of the majority, that unless the House passed this bill there would be no legislation on this question at this session. Sir, I hope the time has not come when the great American House of Representatives has so far degenerated as to become entirely subservient to the Senate. It will be time enough to talk about a surrender after this bill has gone into conference. And I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to the fact that this House is not here merely to register the opinion of witnesses who come before our committee on this question, whether Peabody or some other body; nor to register the opinion of the Senate, as the gentleman has learned it, as he claims, from one in authority, who, I suppose, is Senator HANNA, of Ohio.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to occupy ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? The Chair hears none.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished governor-general of the Philippines, Judge Taft, introduced his statement to the Committee on Insular Affairs by saying:

I want to say first that none of the members of the Commission are experts on coinage, and therefore they were able to be unanimous in their recommendation.

Practically the same reason has induced me to speak on this subject—because I know nothing about it. [Laughter.] Sir, whenever there is introduced into this House, or into the discussions of the country, a question that involves coinage or currency a crowd of witnesses arises in all directions and comes running with books, starting usually at Adam Smith and coming along down to the gentleman who figures in this report, Mr. Conant; and no one of them since I have been a member of this House has ever agreed with any other upon any proposition and given the same reasons for such agreement. I have known a Committee on Banking and Currency with thirteen members to have fourteen opinions upon a single question. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL. No one of which agreed with that of the gentleman now speaking. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. No one of which was ever enacted into law by the vote of this House, nor did any one come anywhere near it. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will ask the Clerk to read certain marked passages from the report of this committee, for my benefit.

The Clerk read as follows:

I am very certain, with deference to Mr. HILL of Connecticut, that to attempt to adopt as a whole the coinage of the United States in those islands would be productive of nothing but disaster. The wages and prices of everything have increased very much in the islands. Wages have doubled and trebled. If the members will take the time to read the report of the meetings held by the Commission throughout the islands, in 30 different provinces and districts, I think it will be found that in every instance what they call the "journal"—the daily wage—has doubled, and in many instances has trebled. Now, if you propose to introduce a system in which the American peso is to be the standard—it is called the dollar—then, certainly, those people who deal so much in names, the wage-earners, will insist on getting as large a proportion of the American dollar as they now do of the Filipino peso.

The storekeepers will insist on doubling their prices, and in that way, with a people where communication is not easy, with a people where they are more or less dependent on the tradesmen, where competition is not wide enough to enable the people to get the benefit of the law of supply and demand, we feel certain that prices will go up even beyond what they are now, and wages will go up. Mr. HILL said to me, "What is the disadvantage of having the wages go up; is it not well to increase the wages of the wage-earner?" I said, "Mr. HILL, if the manufacturers of Connecticut first had the

wages there doubled or trebled, and then you introduced a coinage law that would again double or treble them, you would have disaster throughout your very prosperous State, and why put upon us that same burden?"

The CHAIRMAN. You draw a distinction between an actual rise in wages and the rise caused by a different standard?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. One being natural and the other artificial?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir; I think it is an artificial, arbitrary change, which does no good to either side.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It does a harm in this way. Does it not render it hard for men who have debts to meet in the immediate future to pay them?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Without opportunity to earn money under the new system?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir. As you say, it destroys the relation between debtor and creditor, and also between the supplier and the consumer.

Mr. LOUD. Are the debts on the gold basis?

Governor TAFT. No, sir.

Mr. LOUD. On the silver basis?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. LOUD. Your comparison between the State of Connecticut and the conditions which exist there is not applicable, because the State of Connecticut is only one State of the United States.

Governor TAFT. But I was trying to bring it home to Mr. HILL. I think the analogy is sufficiently correct to make the argument a strong one, that where you have the employer and the laborer, that that which suddenly changes their relations, which is not the result of normal influences, is apt to produce financial disaster.

Mr. LOUD. In a locality, perhaps; but if the change be general throughout the country, you can not say?

Governor TAFT. I think you can. I think it only means the disaster is wider spread. The labor trouble in the Philippines is much greater than it is in Connecticut. Labor is much more expensive in the Philippines than it is in Connecticut, and if you are going to double the value you only increase the difficulty.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. You mean that labor is more expensive in the Philippines as to effectiveness?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. You do not mean the daily wage?

Governor TAFT. No, sir; I mean in the amount that the unit of labor produces.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, that is the opinion of Governor Taft, in which, as I understand, he was joined by the entire Commission and supported by the unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States. This Congress is responsible for doing something. The demand is here, and the hour has come. We are charged with a duty. Now, how shall we perform it? After the testimony of the Philippine Commission comes the result of the laborious and patient effort of the Committee on Insular Affairs. I have profound respect for the learning and study of these gentlemen—the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FOWLER]—but I am compelled now, in my ignorance and blindness, to decide what I shall do about voting. I am here now without time to follow out the ramifications of the scientific attainments of these gentlemen. I am, to use a slang expression, "up against" a proposition, and that proposition is how I am going to vote.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I am ready to state what I intend to do. I will take the preponderance of evidence, the greatest weight of the evidence, the evidence that is united, the evidence that is in compact form and which comes to us with the weight of authority, and that is the report of this Committee on Insular Affairs. I may be all wrong; but in the discharge of my duty I shall take it upon myself to follow them. I have listened to their arguments, I have read their reports, and I have listened to what has been said by these other gentlemen, and I give full weight and credit to the patriotic purpose of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] on the other side, who has just taken his seat. But I must vote, and I will not vote to overshadow or weaken this measure by amendment, but will stand by the report of the committee, and I believe that in the long run it will be determined that the practical men in the Philippine Islands who have sent this message to us and the practical men who have worked out this measure in Congress are entitled to the credit in the end of having solved this proposition correctly. [Applause.]

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out the last word. If the gentleman who has just taken his seat votes according to the weight of evidence, if he votes according to the statement of the "practical men" in the Philippine Islands, he will vote for free and unlimited coinage of silver. All through the reports, as I showed yesterday, the statements of the witnesses from the Schurman Commission down to and including the Taft Commission have been uniformly in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver in the Philippine Islands. Every banker there, almost every merchant there—I mean those who were there before the American people went there—has been uniformly in favor of the continuance of the Mexican dollar. It is since American people have gone in there and have seen the operation of this system that they come now and demand a new system of coinage; and it is since Governor Taft himself has had experience in the matter that he writes, as in the letter which was read yesterday, that he does not "insist on his plan;" that all he wants is action by Congress.

What Governor Taft wants is action; what the Philippine Archipelago wants is action, and they do not want to be held up here

by anybody, as we were threatened yesterday, when it was intimated that if we did not pass this particular bill no legislation shall be enacted. The gentleman says that he is up against this proposition. I tell him no, no! The House of Representatives is up against the proposition that if they do not vote in a way in which they are told to vote by somebody else they shall have no legislation at all. [Applause.] That is the question we are up against, and nothing else. We have a right—a constitutional right—to vote according to our judgment here on the case as it is presented to us, no matter what the consequence may be, and to let anyone else—Executive, Senate, or anyone else—who chooses not to pass upon this proposition take the responsibility. Our duty is to do what our consciences and our judgment tell us we ought to do.

I want to say one word more. Yesterday I quoted from a speech of the Secretary of the Treasury. This morning I went to the Secretary of the Treasury and said to him that if any apology was necessary for quoting from a public speech I was there to make it. He said none was necessary; that he believed in this legislation, and told me furthermore, gentlemen, along the same line, that there is now in Washington from Mexico a gentleman endeavoring to arrange for an absolutely uniform system of coinage between Mexico and the United States, so that they may bring their coinage system exactly to ours. And why? Because as a neighboring state it will tend to increase the trade communications between the two countries; and I want to say to every one of these Representatives from the Pacific coast that whenever they vote to put a new and strange system of coinage in the Philippine Islands they are practically building a fence between the trade of those islands and the trade of that coast which will always prevail. Some of them who visited the Philippine Islands last year know absolutely the truth of the statements I have made. The uniform line of testimony by those who were in the Philippine Islands before we went there and by those who have been there since is in favor of the adoption of American money, holding it there with the American flag.

Mr. Chairman, there is no greater educator in American customs and American practices than the daily use of the American coin. The lesson is not a new one. We had it two thousand years ago, when a man came to the Master of us all and wanted to know where they should pay tribute, which meant allegiance and devotion. The Master took a coin in his hand and pointing to it said, "Whose image and superscription is this?" The man answered, "Cæsar's." "Then," said the Master, "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." So that that lesson has come down to us, and every day when these people over in the Philippine Islands pass our coin among themselves it is an object lesson to them of the blessings and privileges which I hope will come to them under an American Government. [Applause.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I am a little surprised at the attitude of our friends on the other side of the Chamber in respect to this bill. They have led us to believe heretofore that they wanted us to get out of the Philippine Islands, and the quicker we did so the better. No matter if we left them to drift and look out for themselves, we must get out right off. Now they come in here with a proposition to fix upon these islands forever, not only the standard, but the coins of the United States.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman a question right there?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. PAYNE. If I get a little more time.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not think by extending the coinage laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands and giving them our lawful money we could get out of there if we wanted to much more easily than if we gave them a distinctive currency which we would have to redeem and provide for?

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, on the other hand, I think it would look as though we meant to stay there forever, if we would give them our coinage. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Well, if we are to stay there forever, ought not they to have the coin of the United States?

Mr. PAYNE. And I note it as a sign of progress on the part of the Democratic party. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Then, too, I hope that no one will ever try to force my friend from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] into doing what he does not want to do. [Laughter.] He is making a great bugaboo here about the position of some one in the Senate, and he appeals to the House not to be forced in this matter. Well, I hope that the House will not be forced by anybody outside of the House, not even by the Secretary of the Treasury, to follow his views or other views upon this subject.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not an expert upon finance or upon coinage or upon any of these things. God forbid that I ever should be, because if I should join that crowd I should lose what little usefulness I have ever had in these matters as a member of

the House. It was only when this matter was taken out of these committees, the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and referred to a few of us—you remember how that was—who had never served upon these committees and never had become experts, never had studied finance, never had studied coinage and banking and those things until we did not know anything else—it was not until it was referred to such a committee as that, that any practical legislation was ever gotten through the House.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we commenced last year upon this matter in the bill providing for a temporary government for the Philippine Islands, and the House approved substantially what is in this bill to-day; approved substantially the redemption of these pesos by the gold dollar, making a standardization of those pesos, making two of them equal to the gold dollar. We ran up against the Senate then, and I am not afraid of them now because we ran up against them then and were not able to force the House bill upon them. We did get something out of the Senate then, and I hope that when this measure goes to the Senate and finally comes back to conference we may get something practical out of it.

But we started in in the direction of making a new coin for the Philippine Islands. When that bill was finally becoming a law, and was agreed to by the House of Representatives, we started in to make what might be called a half peso, a 50-centavo piece, to be coined out of silver. We provided for everything except the standardization of that 50-centavo coin, and so we provided for all the minor coins down to the centavo in that act, and we provided that on the face of that coin should appear the statement that it was issued by the government of the Philippine Islands, but that on it should also appear the sovereignty of the United States of America; so that if the American money going over into the Philippine Islands will remind those people of the greatness and the goodness of the United States of America, the coins we provided for in that bill last summer will also remind them of the greatness of the United States of America.

Now, having gone that far, we are asked to take the back track; we are asked to turn around and take up that coinage which we provided for in the bill which we passed at the last session and to give them a new coinage, to wit, all the coins of the United States of America; and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] proposes to extend it a little and to provide for a half-cent coin to be used in the Philippine Islands, and I suppose also for the poor people of the United States, if they happen to get hold of them, so that we shall add that much to our coinage.

Mr. HILL. We will not add anything. We have always had authority for the half-cent coin, but we simply discontinued the coinage of it.

The time of Mr. PAYNE having expired, by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, it was extended five minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Now, this proposition on the part of the minority of the committee is that the Government of the United States shall purchase the bullion, and they appropriate in the bill sufficient money to pay the expense of purchasing the bullion and coining it for the Philippine Islands, United States coin to be used. Of course the seigniorage would go to the benefit of the United States under that bill, and not to the benefit of the Philippine Islands. The committee, on the other hand—

Mr. JONES of Virginia. The gentleman is entirely mistaken as to the proposition of the minority. We do not provide for that at all.

Mr. PAYNE (reading):

And whatever sum may be required to carry out the provisions hereof and to pay all expenses that may be incurred in connection therewith is hereby appropriated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to establish such regulations and employ such agencies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes hereof.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. That is to redeem the Mexican silver, and not to buy bullion.

Mr. HILL. That is the same language that was used in the Porto Rico act in making the transfer there.

Mr. PAYNE. Now, Mr. Chairman, if that does not authorize them to purchase bullion, I do not know very well how they could be authorized. There is no authority outside of that. It does not apply to bullion now on hand, which is already devoted by law to other purposes. It simply provides for coinage, and gives the Secretary of the Treasury an opportunity to coin and to pay all expenses out of the money not otherwise appropriated. If it does not provide that authority, as I have said, I can not understand the language which these gentlemen have used. Perhaps they are experts on this subject of coinage, and for that reason an average man can not understand what they mean.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this bill is simply to round out what we did a year ago. It is to provide that these people may have the same peso that they have been accustomed to, except that it is to give it value. It is no violent change for them; it makes no



violent change between the laborer and the employer, between the poor people of the islands and those who are more well to do. It makes no violent change in trade relations. It simply gets rid of the present condition, which is that a man does not know the next morning what a peso will be worth that he went to bed owning at night. It renders it equal to one-half of the gold dollar of the United States. Gentlemen say that we have provided for the free and unlimited coinage of silver pesos. We leave that to the Philippine Commission; we leave that to the same gentlemen who have so well governed the islands; we leave it to them to provide the amount of pesos which they shall have, and if it is unlimited, it is because these men do not exercise their judgment and do not exercise their discretion.

So far as I have been acquainted with these gentlemen, I would be fully as willing to leave it to them as to leave it to the great Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives of the United States, so we provide against disturbing the size of the pesos; and in so doing we are making no violent disturbance in the trade relations of those islands. And we go a little further than that. There is a provision here which I think would operate as a practical provision against counterfeiting the silver pesos. If we made them the size of our dollars and adopted the currency of the United States and sent it over there it would be a great incentive there to counterfeiting those dollars for dollars issued from our mints. These islands, 10,000 miles away, have no such facilities for the detection of counterfeiting as we have here in the United States.

They have no organized bureau to detect counterfeiting in those islands, among those ignorant people; and a people far scattered among the islands would afford a great chance of counterfeiting. They could go in there with your American dollar, bearing the stamp and impress of the United States of America, and when informed that it is only worth about 30 cents, they would ask why, and they would say, "Because some clever man has counterfeited the coin of the United States." Do you think it will be a proper measure or a popular measure among the people of those islands? But to give them a full-sized dollar for a peso, but only worth 50 cents, with very little to be made in the process of counterfeiting, you have a remedy against counterfeiting those coins.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman—and we had the benefit of the learning of the gentleman from Connecticut when he was before the committee—for these reasons, coming from practical men who have been there for months and for years building up government in these islands, acquainted with all the trade in the islands, with all the various channels of trade, with all the lines of trade, with all the various conditions of trade that exist there, I shall vote, even if I dissent from the distinguished gentleman who is chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, in favor of the bill reported by the committee, favored by the House last session, and which we hope may become the law, and which the Senate kept from going on the bill a year ago.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, a moment ago the gentleman from New York twitted those of us who want to get out of the Philippines with some sort of imagined inconsistency because we were supporting the substitute bill. His ground is not well taken. Upon the other side, the cannon might be turned upon him, as it might be said of him and other men who want us to remain permanently in the Philippine Islands that he is very inconsistent indeed when he does not want to give the Philippines the benefit of the uniform coinage and banking laws of the United States.

If you are going to remain there, then the substitute which we have offered is right. If you are going to leave there, then the substitute which we have offered is yet right, and it is right for these reasons: If you leave the Philippine Islands, you want to leave behind you, if possible, a state of things which will increase American trade and commerce in the Philippines and in the entire Orient. Nothing will make as powerful an agency for that purpose as an extension of the circulation of American money in the Orient, and if it circulates among the Philippine people it may possibly circulate throughout all the adjacent Orient.

People acquainted with the history of this subject realize that the great financial stability and prosperity of France has been largely due to the fact of the formation of the Latin Union giving the weight and fineness and circulation of French coins to Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Now, gentlemen, there is no question of politics involved here. This is not a question of getting out of or staying in the Philippine Islands. I believe with all my heart that a greater mistake was never made than ever having landed a man to stay upon the Philippine shore after the Spanish fleet was destroyed. I believe that the grandest efforts of American statesmanship might well be directed to the great purpose of formulating some sort of a scheme whereby we could honorably and safely get away from the Philippine Islands. But I claim that when we leave we

should leave behind us American money as a stimulating agency for the expansion of American trade in the future.

One more word or two, Mr. Chairman, and I shall have done. The main argument made by gentlemen upon the other side and by witnesses before the committee was that if we attempted to introduce the American silver dollar it would lead to a great disturbance in business and especially in the wage rate; that the men who before were receiving certain wages would not receive a dollar of American money where he had been receiving two dollars in Mexican money, although the dollar in American money is worth two dollars of Mexican money, but that he would want two dollars of American money.

In other words, it would double the wages in the Philippine Islands. So much the better for them, and so much the better for American labor to come into some sort of competition with them. But, my friends, that argument is based on the assumption of absolute stupidity, irresistible—I hardly know what to call it—Gibraltar-like resistance to waves of knowledge, that gentlemen take for granted must be peculiar to the Orient.

Now, I want to say this—that it will cause less dislocation of business to introduce into the Philippine Islands, and less disturbance to the wage rate, the American dollar already partially known there, whose value is known and which passes at its face value, than it will to introduce an entirely new coin unknown to the commerce of the world, not identical in weight or appearance to any other coin on the surface of the earth.

If it be true that these people are so stupid that they can not learn the difference between 100 cents and 50 cents, they will be so stupid that they can not learn the difference between 50 cents and 36 cents. These gentlemen propose to coin a coin that will not circulate at its bullion value, as the Mexican dollar in the Philippines now does, not at 100 cents in gold, as the American dollar does, but differing from the American dollar only in this, that whereas it has 36 cents in it and is "fated," as you Republicans say, at 50 cents, the American dollar is "fated," as you claim, at 100 cents.

Now, I want to show you by reading this testimony that I am not mistaken about the actual circulation of the American silver dollar at its gold parity value in the Philippines. I tried to read this testimony yesterday.

Mr. CANNON. Is not an American dollar exchanged for two Mexicans, right there under his nose?

Meaning the nose of the Filipino—

Mr. PEABODY. It would change for two and a half at present.

Mr. CANNON. Is not that done to-day?

Mr. PEABODY. But he is paid in the Mexican dollar.

Mr. CANNON. Precisely. Now, does he not understand that? Does not everybody understand that if he has an American dollar he can get two and a half Mexicans for it?

Mr. PEABODY. They know the value of the coin they receive, yes, sir; but the question would be whether the millions of wage-earners would be contented or willing to see that the purchasing power of 40 cents in American money was as much as that of a dollar in Mexican silver.

And further along Mr. Peabody says:

If the two coins were in circulation, however, they would understand the value of the gold peso dollar.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Now, Mr. Peabody, what is called the Conant plan, the plan outlined in the bill under consideration, would involve that same difficulty to a certain degree, would it not?

Mr. PEABODY. Yes, sir; I think it is open to the construction, as one reads it, that the United States dollar was intended to become a unit of trade, and the silver peso would be a coin for convenience.

Now, these are the facts. There is our dollar there already, partially known to the people, circulating at gold parity value, at that value in the purchase of commodities and paying labor, at the rate of two and a half dollars of Mexican money. Now, gentlemen say the objection is that the American dollar, circulating clear through the islands, would "disturb business" and "dislocate trade;" and in order not to "disturb business" and "dislocate trade" they want to coin an entirely new, hitherto unknown coin, like no other coin in the islands in denomination or weight, and giving it additional fiat value of the difference between 36 and 50 cents, and then rest the burden of artificially maintaining the parity by bond issues upon the Filipino people.

There is no government under the sun that can maintain a token dollar automatically, as we do, except a great, rich country. No small or poor country can do it. I say to-day that if you turn the Philippine Archipelago loose as an independent nation upon the earth, it can not by any legislation float a token coin. The United States can float it because the commerce of the United States floats it, because the public tax-receiving power of the United States floats it, because the debt-receiving power of the people of the United States—it being a legal tender for private debts—floats it, and because all these added together are a million times any imaginable amount of silver that the United States will ever have.

That is not true of Porto Rico, if you try to rest your burden upon her, or the Philippine Islands, if you try to rest your burden upon them, or of Mexico, which has tried to stand under such a burden and failed.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I hope the two arguments I have referred to are out of this case. It seems to me, gentlemen—and I hate to utter this thought—but it does seem to me as if the gentleman from Ohio had arisen, and the gentleman from New York had arisen, not so much to argue this case—for they have by no means argued it—as to make an impression upon that side of the Chamber that it is a political question, without quite saying as much. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of calling attention to the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] with reference to the proposition of the minority. The gentleman distinctly stated that the minority bill gave to the Secretary of the Treasury unlimited power to purchase bullion silver. There is not one single line or sentence in this bill which will support any such statement as that. There is not a line in it upon which such a statement as that could be predicated. Nothing could possibly be further from the purpose and intent of the bill, and I can not understand how so well informed a gentleman could make so erroneous and absolutely unfounded and unjustifiable a statement as that. Mr. Chairman, the second section of this bill provides:

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of retiring the silver coinage of the Philippine Islands and substituting therefor the coins of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem, on presentation in the Philippine Islands, all the Mexican silver pesos now in use in the Philippine Islands, the silver pesos, and subsidiary silver coins issued under the authority of the Spanish Government, not including any Mexican silver pesos that may be imported into the Philippine Islands after the 15th day of March, 1903, at their bullion value, the same to be declared from time to time by the government of the Philippine Islands, etc.

Then it provides that whatever sum may be required to carry out the provisions hereof, and to pay all expenses that may be incurred in connection therewith is hereby appropriated, etc.

Whatever sum may be necessary to defray the cost of the recoinage of the Mexican coinage in circulation in the Philippine Islands and the Spanish coin in circulation there is to be appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States. There is not one single word, not one single syllable, not one single intimation in the measure in regard to the purchase of an unlimited or any other amount of silver bullion. On the other hand, let me call the gentleman's attention to the provisions of the bill which he supports. Under that bill the Philippine Commission can dispose of the Mexican and Spanish pesos as they may feel disposed. They can pile them up in the vaults of their treasury or sell them as old junk. It does not provide for the recoinage of one single one of them. On the contrary, it permits the Philippine Commission to go the world over and to buy silver bullion and coin an unlimited amount of silver currency. Not a word is said as to what disposal shall be made of the present silver currency when it comes into the treasury in payment of public dues. This alone is a fatal defect in the bill of the majority.

Think of such a proposition as that! Think of a bill intended to embrace the whole subject relating to coinage and omitting absolutely any reference to the recoinage of the silver which is to be received by the government, and leaving the disposition of it absolutely in the discretion of the Philippine Commission, but at the same time conferring upon that Commission the right and authority to buy silver bullion anywhere in the world and to coin it to any amount—even to the amount of five hundred million, if they so desire—and then to sell certificates of indebtedness in order to secure gold with which to maintain the parity between the silver so purchased and coined and the gold dollar of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that a gentleman who is so astute as to be able to discover in the bill of the minority what never was in that bill can overlook such fatal omissions and can approve such monstrous propositions as are to be found in the bill of the majority.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs and gave something of attention to this bill—not so much as many other members of the committee—but, taking counsel of Governor Taft and General Wright and others, as well as the best judgment that I could bring to the consideration of the question, I agreed to the majority bill.

I must confess that the condition in the Philippine Islands, as I believe, from what they all represent and everybody acknowledges, is so serious that I am exceedingly anxious to get the best legislation that is practicable in order to remedy that condition. The condition does not rest, so far as responsibility is concerned, upon the House. If the House had had its way, we should have had a stable currency in the Philippines to-day. As the matter is now, you have there silver alone, and it fluctuates up and down, according to the real value of the bullion in the coins.

Now, I am frank to say that if I could not get anything better than the minority bill I would take the minority bill, because, in

my judgment, it is better than the existing status. But I must say that the provisions of the majority bill seem to me to be better. All legislation that is had should be adopted with reference to the injury to be cured and the condition of the people upon whom it is to operate. Now, in the Philippines we have a civil government—quasi civil—civil in places, uncivil, perhaps, in other places. The Philippine Commission is substantially the government, and in the main will remain the government, I apprehend, for many years to come, under the direction of Congress.

Gentlemen on the other side—and I have something of sympathy with some of their propositions from time to time—have taken the position that the people of the Philippines should as rapidly as possible stand upon their own feet, should be educated along the lines of self-government. It seems the gentlemen think now that those people are not quite so competent for self-government, even with the aid of the Philippine Commission, as they were one year ago or two years ago. The truth of the matter is that up to this time they are not, taken as a whole, competent for self-government. They do not to any extent speak our language. For two or three hundred years they have been under a different form of government, so far as they have been governed. They are familiar with the status. Therefore it appeals to my judgment, when Governor Taft and other people charged with responsibility say that while the unit ought to rest upon gold and the American dollar, it would not be good policy to give the coinage that circulates a different name from what it has received heretofore. I can understand that. Why, sir, we have not adopted the metric system in the United States, and there is not enough courage in any Congress to enable us to adopt it.

Why? Because gentlemen on that side of the House, and some on this, time and again have talked about millimeters and centimeters, and lifted up their hands in holy horror and exclaimed, "Great heavens, millimeters!" Well, now, there is something in that. We have been always used to pounds and ounces and tons, and for fifty years the use of a highly civilized people, such as we have, of those terms has kept the metric system—which is the best possible theoretic system—away from the United States. Now, then, with that explanation by way of groundwork, what does this bill do?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Illinois be extended ten minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. It provides that the unit shall rest upon gold—the gold dollar. What next? That the coinage that is to be used in the Philippines under the government that we have there, full provision for which shall be made, shall be called, so far as the minor coinage and subsidiary coinage is concerned—instead of half dollars, quarters, dimes, and nickels—pesos, centavos, and so on. Well, I am a little mixed up now as to the exact difference between a centavo and a peso. I presume the centavo is the hundredth part of the peso—centum, a hundred—but I am not sure. [Laughter.] Is any one of my many friends upon that side or this absolutely sure about it? We can tell what it is by the provisions of this bill, but for popular use are many of us sure? When you read the bill, what do we find it does? We find now the Mexican coinage, the Spanish coinage, all kinds of silver money, circulating there, exchangeable in nothing—not maintained at a parity or at a stable value.

This bill provides that in lieu of the present coinage, within apt time and by proper provision, the silver bullion shall be coined into pesos and that each peso shall weigh 416 grains. In other words, that a peso shall have more silver in it than does the United States silver dollar, and that two pesos shall be legal tender equal to an American dollar. Now, the peso has double the amount of silver in it that the half dollar has, and I am looking at my dear friend from Connecticut [Mr. HILL], who is always afraid of anything passing for money unless intrinsically it is worth as much as it purports to be worth.

Mr. HILL. Is not the gentleman himself in the same position? Pardon me, so that I may be allowed just for a moment to read his own language.

Mr. CANNON. After all, I say so many things in different connections—

Mr. HILL. I read from what the gentleman says:

I only want to say this: Any provision, any legislation, any condition that would use cheap money to presume upon the ignorance of labor ought to be cut up by the roots.

[Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Oh, so I say now. In just what connection I said that I do not know; but let me reply to the gentleman. If he calls the halves and the quarters of American money cheap money, and claims that that cheats labor—and that is practically



his position—then the peso, which stands in lieu of the half dollar, would make two half dollars, for it has enough bullion in it. I do not recollect in what connection I said what the gentleman has just quoted. I have said a great many things, but in this connection I say when you coin these pesos, in the language of Governor Taft, you coin a piece of money the name of which is familiar to the eight or ten millions of people in that country. It contains twice as much silver as the half dollar will contain if you adopt the House bill. True, at the present ratio it is worth only 36 cents if melted into bullion. That is true, but it is worth twice as much as the half dollar is worth to melt into bullion. Now, then, who coins these pesos? It is to be done by the Philippine government. Who gets the seigniorage in the coinage? The Philippine government, and it ought to get it. How can they be maintained at parity with gold? By various factors; one by exchanging it with gold. How else? By limiting the coinage. That is another factor. If you would only issue a half million or a million—

Mr. FOWLER rose.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I can not yield at this time.

Mr. FOWLER. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. CANNON. A little later and I will yield to my friend.

Mr. FOWLER. But it is pertinent right here.

Mr. CANNON. Then I will yield.

Mr. FOWLER. I would like to have the gentleman tell the House where the Philippine government is going to get the gold to exchange for the silver and so maintain the parity.

Mr. CANNON. Under the authority of this law it is made the duty of the Philippine government by every factor within its reach to maintain it.

Mr. FOWLER rose.

Mr. CANNON. Hold on a moment. Let me answer one question before another one is asked. It is made the duty of the Philippine government by every factor within its reach to keep it at parity. What are the factors? The first factor is not to issue more than is required for the purpose of circulating money, and if you could get just that amount and no more it would circulate without any redemption or exchangeability. Everybody knows that that lies at the foundation of this whole matter.

That is one factor; and if this passes we have for governor of the Philippine Islands, cooperating with the Commission, in my judgment, a man of larger mold and greater wisdom than any man of my acquaintance. He is there on the ground; he has been there wrestling with these questions; he prays that Congress will speedily give a stable currency. He recommends a currency equal to gold to be maintained, and he recommends that it be called a peso, because every one of the 10,000,000 of people know what that is and it has a familiar sound to their ears. Now, what harm can be done? "How are we to get the gold?" says my friend. The bill provides—

Mr. FOWLER. How much—\$5,000,000?

Mr. CANNON. The bill provides for \$5,000,000, and, I have no doubt, properly limiting the coinage, for I can not tell how much there ought to be. I have no doubt that the \$5,000,000 provision is ample for that purpose. Now, suppose it passes, what will happen? Governor Taft and the Philippine Commission, with full power of legislation, intelligent, being upon the ground, will begin. How will they begin? As this bill provides, by taking in the present coinage. They will take that coinage or have the power to take it, or have the power to buy additional bullion, one or both, according to the best interests of those people, and coin it into pesos, full legal tender. They will go into circulation. They are worth twice as much, to go into the melting pot, as the half dollar is. There is another factor. I have no doubt, with wise administration, that they will work it out. The seigniorage that comes from the coinage of the peso goes into the Philippine treasury, as it ought to go.

The time of Mr. CANNON having expired, by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, it was extended five minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Well, they say, why not coin American money? That is American money. The peso becomes American money, and better American money, if you speak from the mere bullion standpoint, than our American half dollar. Under the authority of Congress the Commission upon the ground provides for its coinage and gets the seigniorage, and has full power in the premises, and it will be American money, sensibly made upon the ground by the Filipino government and adapted to the Filipino, adapted to the inhabitants of the lower archipelago, adapted to all of them. Oh, no, some gentlemen say, do not give them American money that they understand and that is adapted to their wants, but pry open their mouths with a crowbar and give them this American money of ours that we understand, whether they understand it or not. My God, what statesmanship! [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL. May I ask the gentleman a single question?

Mr. CANNON. In a minute. Of course, I want to say one other thing, and if I have any time left I will yield.

Now, let me address myself for just one second to the minority substitute. I have not time to read it. It makes the United States furnish the money. It empowers the United States to coin the money. The profit of coining less than 40 cents worth of silver into a dollar under this substitute goes into the Treasury of the United States, not into the treasury of the Filipinos; nay, nay.

Mr. PAYNE. Will they buy the bullion or take the bullion they have?

Mr. CANNON. Whether they buy the bullion or take the bullion they have, the profit, 60 cents on the dollar, goes to the United States. That is not quite fair. If there is profit in this monetary system, let it go to the people among whom the money circulates. Give them just as much as we can, with due regard to their language, with due regard to their civilization, with due regard to their religion, or want of it—and they have a good deal of both in the archipelago. Give them, just as fast as they can take it under the guidance of the Philippine Commission, a journey toward self-government.

Mr. HILL. Why did not you do it in Porto Rico?

Mr. CANNON. Why did not we do it in Porto Rico? Because Porto Rico is not on all fours with the Philippines. Porto Rico is at our doors, a little bit of an island, where you could almost stand in the center of it and with a sling throw a stone into the sea; an island thickly populated, entirely different. Because aloes is good for a horse when he has the colic, does it follow that aloes is good for a horse when he is sick all over with bots and everything else? Nay, nay. [Laughter.]

Now, I want to be entirely fair. The worst possible condition that we can have touching our money exists in the Philippines to-day, and Congress as a whole is responsible for it. I believe the majority bill is the better, largely from my own judgment and conclusively from the testimony of Governor Taft and Lieutenant-Governor Wright and the people who have had their feet upon the ground and have dealt with these people and with the economic and financial situation there.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I should like to know if debate is not exhausted on this.

Mr. CANNON. I should like half a minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Half a minute.

Mr. CANNON. Half a minute is quite enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Now, then, I believe the majority bill is best. I believe the minority measure beats nothing by long odds. I shall vote against the minority measure, because I think the majority is the best, from all the testimony of people who have knowledge about it. If we can not get the majority measure, then I will vote for the minority measure. That is better than hell. [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. CORLISS having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 13679. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 15506. An act to amend section 14 of an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Texas into four judicial districts;"

H. R. 14839. An act providing that the circuit court of appeals of the Fifth judicial circuit of the United States shall hold at least one term of said court annually in the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the first Monday in September in each year; and

H. R. 14275. An act providing for additional terms of court in the western judicial district of the State of South Carolina.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution and bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. R. 126. Joint resolution to provide for the printing of a digest of the decisions of the Court of Claims, together with the rules of practice of and the statutes relating to that court;

S. 7034. An act providing for the expenditure of money hitherto appropriated for the improvement and maintenance of Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio;

S. 7033. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create

a new division in the western judicial district of the State of Missouri," approved January 24, 1901; and

S. 6595. An act fixing the times and places for holding regular terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the western district of Virginia, and for other purposes.

#### PHILIPPINE COINAGE.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have never changed my mind about our occupation of the Philippine Islands since I left those shores, homeward bound, in October, 1901.

I believe to-day, as I believed then, that "about face; forward, march home" will be the best orders this Government can give, and that it will eventually give them.

It will not be long before the taxpayers of the United States will be forced to appreciate that we are carrying on a very expensive foreign missionary enterprise.

The Commission itself has been forced to admit that its pathway is not so rosy as in the earlier stages of its occupation it assured the people of this country it would be.

With difficulty they raise sufficient money to carry on the expensive, elaborate, and Utopian government they have planned.

They come to Congress with numerous propositions, every one of which has for its purpose the raising of additional revenue to run the government we have imposed upon those simple people. First it was legislation to lower the tariff taxes, which was yielding practically nothing of income, as no goods were shipped to this country, and no customs were therefore paid back to the Philippine government. By a reduction of from 75 per cent to 25 per cent they thought this source of revenue would be increased. Second, we had the request for a grant of \$3,000,000 to allay the dangers of famine, brought about from decreasing agricultural production. Then we have the proposition before us giving this Commission the right and power to at their own sweet will regulate the money of this archipelago. No member of this House can fail to appreciate how important as a revenue raiser such powers are, especially when there is a heavy margin for seigniorage and no limit placed upon the amount of coin which can be manufactured.

One great virtue will be found in the measure proposed by the Insular Committee, and to my mind the only one, and that is, if their scheme of coinage is enacted into law it will not act as a barrier to at any time in the future, near or remote, prevent our cutting loose from these troublesome and expensive possessions in the far-off Orient.

That those men belonging to the Democratic party of this country should be called upon to support the bill presented by the minority is hard for me to understand.

Only the fact that the Democratic party from the beginning were opposed to the subjugation of these islands, and would have treated them as allies and friends (such as they had shown themselves to be) instead of enemies, can furnish an explanation for this magnanimous proposition.

The Democratic people of this country realize the injustice and brutality we have heaped upon the heads of this generous, hospitable, and helpless people, and at every stage stand ready to help them and confer upon them substantial benefits.

Speaking for myself, let me say it is with great hesitation and reluctance that I will support the measure proposed by the minority, as, in my opinion, it will greatly interfere with and postpone the happy day when the American people will confer upon the Philippines that liberty, independence, and self-government they are entitled to.

Language and money are the two most powerful and lasting bonds which can bind the Philippines to the United States. They are, as well, the greatest and most lasting benefits we can confer upon them.

With a good start among the youth of this people, I believe the English language will become of universal use; and if the money of the United States is introduced and allowed to come into general use, its stability, convenience, and adaptability to their needs will make it a permanent institution—at least as long as it is backed by the credit of this great commercial nation.

I am not one of those who can be persuaded by the arguments brought forth in this debate that there is anything to prevent the introduction of the United States money into these islands and thus making it the exclusive circulating medium. That its introduction and use would create disaster and possible revolution are idle tales and foolish prophecies.

The truth is, long ago, from the beginning of American occupation, we have been introducing it, and the amount there now in the hands of the common people, could it be definitely ascertained, would be surprising.

United States coin and greenbacks are and for a long time have been hoarded by the more intelligent natives. Even the Moro people, by far the least intelligent, as a class, of the islands, as far

back as the fall of 1901 seemed to fully understand the fact that an American 50-cent silver piece was not only equal but better than the largest and brightest Mexican dollar in circulation, but knew that a \$1 United States silver certificate was equal to the two best Mexican dollars they could find, and, they assured me, much easier to carry about their persons.

At that time they were circulating at the rate of two Mexican for one American. When the Mexican dollar declined, it made it in fact as well as in their eyes only more desirable to keep and save as it increased in value and purchasing power. That is why they were hoarded.

Nor is it hard to understand which is the real situation prevailing in this country.

It seems so hard for some members of this House even to understand that the Filipino people are not ignorant savages. Such is not the case; they stand on a plane far above the average Oriental of the Tropics.

A member of this House who visited the Philippine Islands with me but a few days ago returned from a trip through Cuba and parts of Mexico, assured me that the common people in the Philippines were, in intelligence and culture, far superior to the Mexicans of the same class.

They live almost entirely along the shores of the islands and there come much more frequently in touch with foreigners and visitors than the people of this country, and this has been especially true during the four years of American occupation. This gave them frequent opportunity of getting, to some extent, acquainted with American money. During the entire time of American occupation we have had many thousands of soldiers living among them. They have been widely scattered, occupying as many as from 700 to 800 different stations at one time. These men were paid in United States money and used it in dealing with the natives until they became familiar with its appearance and value.

Thousands of school-teachers and public officials, both American and native, have freely circulated among these islanders, all to a greater or less extent using the lawful money of the United States.

With these exceptional opportunities, is it not hard to believe that disaster would result from the introduction and use of a money that from experience the people have found to be a superior money of greater purchasing power?

I hold it to be a truism that before the common people know how to read or write they learn to recognize the coin in circulation, to want it, and appreciate fully its purchasing power.

Then why are we met with such miserable, weak arguments when discussing this important measure. What possible danger can there be of writing into the committee's bill the words that the lawful money of the United States shall be legal tender, receivable for debts, public and private, in those islands.

In view of the large amount of our money circulating and hoarded there now, this is but just. Do that, and in spite of your new coinage proposition American money will in a short time run out of general circulation your new coinage, and the evils of constant fluctuation will cease. There will not be any heavy exchange, such as will assuredly take place if we discredit our own lawful money, which we have circulated there and obtained full value for.

I do not believe that the people of those islands will ever cut any great figure in world growth and progress. Their part as assisting in the development of the Orient will be small.

The most we can expect of them is that they will very gradually advance in education and in thrift. They are isolated from the world, and for centuries will remain so.

Their commerce is limited to but a very few articles which will reach the trade currents of the world, and they are not susceptible to any great increase in amount.

They are not at all suited for the elaborate, expensive, and Utopian government we have set up there, and will soon fall back to one which will be simpler, less expensive, and more in accordance with their real requirements.

We must not forget that they are 10,000,000 of people bound together by the strongest tie which can bind a people—that of national kinship. Nor that we are at the most less than 10,000, to whom they have only feelings of antagonism when their real feeling are aroused.

We are 1 to 1,000. Under any system of government which is not a despotism pure and simple, who will be the real controlling factors when they become sufficiently well organized to assert their power?

They do not lack men both able and accustomed to lead. As soon as the present scheme of government gets into practical operation we will see the future native government shaping itself.

It can start with factions which may adroitly be played by us, one against the other.

Such a policy will not last long—like a solid wall you will find



the native opposing the work and influences and control of the intruding foreigner.

What of good we have conferred upon them will be accepted as due them and all obligations on their part will be repudiated.

We will be blamed for everything of mischief which we have wittingly or unwittingly introduced and the veriest shadow will be magnified.

The money of the American taxpayer which we have spent there from the time we paid the \$10,000,000 installment until the time we cease to make further annual investments will never in kind or in commerce or in any other way be returned.

We will look upon this country as the great graveyard of our soldiers—officers and men alike. We will look upon it as the fertile source of the increase of our enormously expensive pension list. After every pensioner of the war of the rebellion shall have been gathered to his fathers we will find staring us in the face a pension list hardly less in amount than those years when it reached its high-water mark. [Loud applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the committee amendments to section 1. Is there any demand for a separate vote on any amendment? If not, the Chair will submit them in gross. The Chair hears no demand.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause and to substitute in lieu thereof the text of the bill numbered H. R. 16657.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman from Virginia to accept as an amendment to his text in the first section the following:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to coin a half-cent coin of such form and with such devices as he may designate, and such half-cent coin shall be legal tender up to the same amount as the 1-cent coin now authorized by law.

I ask the gentleman to accept that as an amendment to the first section of his text.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I am willing to accept that as an amendment to my proposition, and I offer it all as one substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman offer it as a substitute for section 1?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. My motion is to strike out everything after the enacting clause and to substitute the bill I have offered as an amendment, with the modification offered by the gentleman from Connecticut.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MANN). The gentleman from Virginia will understand that his motion is not in order at the present time. He can offer it and have it pending.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. My understanding, Mr. Chairman, is that this would be the proper time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman offers a substitute to the entire bill, which may be considered as pending, but it can not be voted upon until the bill is perfected.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I would ask the Chair if I can offer it as a substitute for the first section—to strike out everything after the enacting clause and offer it as a substitute for the first section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can offer his substitute for the bill at this time and have it pending.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. It would be regarded as pending, and the Chair will recognize me after the reading of the bill is finished to offer it as a substitute for the whole bill?

The CHAIRMAN. It will be considered as pending and the gentleman will be recognized.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. That will be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The Clerk proceeded to read the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Virginia (interrupting). Mr. Chairman, unless members of the House desire to have it read, I will state that this is the substitute which I stated at the beginning of the debate I should offer and which is printed in the RECORD of yesterday and which I suppose the House is familiar with. The only addition is the modification suggested by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL].

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman offer this by way of amendment to the first section, or as a substitute for the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia offers it as a substitute for the entire bill. His offer is submitted to the House and will be pending, but before the committee will take a vote on it the reading of the bill will be completed. Without objection, the reading of the substitute will be dispensed with.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I think that all any of us want is a fair vote on this proposition. I ask that the first section of the bill be stricken out and the substitute be inserted in place of the first section. That is a parliamentary proposition which I have

a right to make. And then I shall move to strike out each succeeding section without inserting anything in lieu of it. I do this so that we may get a vote without taking up time in voting upon propositions that will amount to nothing. I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to proceed in that way.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I object to that.

Mr. HILL. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move that the pending substitute be inserted in place of the first section of the bill. I move to strike out the first section of the bill and insert this substitute.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order against that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first place, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] is not authorized to offer the substitute.

Mr. HILL. I am authorized to offer an amendment, am I not?

The CHAIRMAN. A substitute has been offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES], and the matter is not within the control of the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I will say that the purpose I had in offering my bill as an amendment to the first section has been correctly stated. I understood the Chair to rule that it could not be done, and therefore I accepted the suggestion of the Chair. If it be permissible to move to strike out all after the enacting clause, or to strike out the first section and substitute therefor the minority bill, with the understanding that if this motion prevails I shall subsequently move to strike out the other sections of the majority bill, then I make that motion, if the Chair recognizes me to make it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia moves to substitute the amendment which he has sent to the Clerk's desk in place of section 1 of the pending bill, giving notice that if this motion be adopted he will move to strike out the other sections of the pending bill. Of course, the gentleman understands that if this motion should be submitted at this time, it will still require the reading of the rest of the bill for amendment.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. It would require it, I suppose, after this motion has been disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will submit the motion of the gentleman from Virginia that the pending section of the bill be stricken out and that a substitute offered by him be adopted. The Clerk will read the proposed substitute, unless the reading be dispensed with by unanimous consent. Is there objection to dispensing with the reading? The Chair hears none.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a few words to the committee upon the proposition involved in these two conflicting measures.

When the financial doctors disagree it is very difficult for me to come to a conclusion. We have ranged upon one side here the great lights of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, and upon the other a former chairman of that committee and the members of the Committee on Insular Affairs, who have had special charge of this measure. Now, if I were in the frame of mind that some gentlemen are in—notably my friend from Colorado—I might say, "A plague on both your houses!" and vote against both propositions. But I think that Congress is under peculiar obligations to dissipate, if possible, or at any rate so far as it can, the financial chaos that now admittedly envelops the Philippine Islands. I do not think we are at liberty to reject both these propositions, because I believe that some measure looking in the direction of one or the other of the propositions now pending it is most important for us to pass.

I do not care to discuss the question what cause is responsible for the present condition of affairs in the Philippines—whether it is the loss of their domestic animals, or the failure of their food supply, or any of the other causes that have been mentioned here. There is one cause that has not been especially brought to the attention of the committee, and that is that those people have just passed through one of the most devastating and bloody wars of modern times, which I think would account in large part for the bad condition of affairs now existing there.

But undoubtedly they are suffering from the lack of some stable sort of currency, and I think that we should pass one or the other of these bills. I am rather inclined to favor (although I shall hold my mind open until the last argument upon it) the proposition championed by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL], which makes the entire money of the United States a legal tender in the Philippine Islands, and does not discriminate in favor of any kind of our money. I do not believe that the fact that our national money is extended there will have any tendency to unite those islands permanently to the United States. If we extend our national system of finance there, and give those people the money that we have here and the right to use all of it that they can get, then they will have our American money, which passes not merely here but which passes in foreign countries. It will be a national money; and I should prefer, for my part, to have national money there than to have a coin made according to the bill of last summer—made expressly for those islands, and having impressed upon

it some mark of the sovereignty of the United States, which will chiefly be a badge of the servitude of those people.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think that one great difficulty with the bill of the majority is that it proposes to impose upon the government of those islands the maintenance of a system of currency consisting of silver and gold at the ratio of 32 to 1, when the natural ratio is as 42 or 43 to 1. I admit that the gentlemen who represent the United States there exercise great powers; they are proconsular officers, exercising powers oriental in their character and magnificence, but I do not believe their powers are great enough under existing conditions to maintain in those islands the parity between gold and silver at the ratio or 32 to 1 when the natural ratio is 42 or 43 to 1.

That objection to the position of the majority is, to my mind, a very strong one, but I agree thoroughly with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. I think one or the other of these measures should be adopted. From the light I now have I should vote for the proposition of the minority, which is supported by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FOWLER]; but if that should fail, then I should vote for the proposition of the majority.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I rise to inquire whether the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Virginia is to be voted upon before the balance of the bill has been read. I desire to submit a few suggestions upon that proposition if the Chair has not clearly satisfied himself in regard to the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that on the point of order the Chair has already held that the substitute offered by the gentleman from Virginia may be offered as a substitute to section 1 of the pending bill. That is the question now before the House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The bill reported by the committee is an experiment, a new system in our finance. If ever, we should not experiment with the finances of the Philippines in their present distressed condition.

The substitute offered is not an experiment. It is based on our present financial policy, a policy to which I do not subscribe. But as we must accept the one or the other, I choose the lesser evil, I hope and think, the substitute, rather than the one "we know not of."

It has been stated that the reason why we should adopt the substitute is that the Filipinos are not acquainted with the American money. Mr. Chairman, that statement I know to be incorrect. There is not a country anywhere around the world which is half-way civilized that is not fully acquainted with the purchasing power and the legal value of our money. There is not a jungle in the Philippine Islands, save possibly away back in the mountains where the uncivilized tribes are, where the people of the Philippine Islands are not perfectly familiar with every one of the American pieces of money, including our greenbacks and silver certificates.

If any member would in the least take issue with me on this point, I respectfully ask him to inquire of my colleagues who went with me to the Philippine Islands.

What does this bill propose to do? Not to give these people a money with which they are perfectly familiar, or ever used, but to give them an entirely new coin, a coin of which we know nothing ourselves. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen will remember when the fathers were discussing our money unit and the money question in the American Congresses away back in the infancy of our Republic, that Thomas Jefferson laid hold of the money with which the people were "most familiar" as the starting point, to wit, the silver dollar. He said the people "North and South" are "familiar" with this old dollar and he adopted it as the foundation of our money coins.

We have had for the past two or three years more than a hundred thousand soldiers in the Philippine Islands, each one of whom has been paid in American money, and a large part of that money has been expended in the Philippine Islands. You can not go into any hut or "shack" in the Philippine Islands where you will not find the keeper of such a store familiar with the American money—as a rule, has it in cash box. He hands you the correct change in a trade.

Again, we are keeping in the Philippine Islands a large army, a fixed institution there. Each soldier costs the United States Government to equip and maintain him per year \$1,285. Multiply that by 23,000, which I believe is the size of the army now in the Philippine Islands—as stated by the gentleman from Wisconsin—and you have about \$30,000,000 spent in this way, mostly in the Philippine Islands.

Then add to that the half price which is paid to 600 scouts that perambulate the highways and byways of the Philippine Islands, then add the money paid to the American navy which must float

all over the Philippine Islands, not to-day, nor to-morrow, but as long as we hold the Philippine Islands, and you will understand how it is and why it is that the Filipino is perfectly familiar with the American money and knows why so much of our coin is in the Philippine Islands? Again, we pay our American teachers over there in the local currency. On this Professor Atkinson, in his last report (War Report, 1903, p. 949), said this:

Coupled with this difficulty was the depreciation of the Mexican currency in which the teachers were paid. The appropriation for the salaries of teachers is made by the Commission in this local currency; hence the disbursing clerk is compelled to make all checks payable in such money. All might have been well had the currency maintained its former ratio of \$2 Mexican to \$1 gold, but, on the contrary, it depreciated regularly. The postal authorities refused to accept it in payment of money orders on the States, and then the teachers were in a serious difficulty. Many of them had families at home dependent upon them, and others had incurred debts which they had to meet.

The matter was given most serious attention, and requests sent to the Civil Commission asking that some definite step be taken. In answer the following reply was received from Commissioner Ide, secretary of finance and justice, and sent out immediately in the form of a circular to the teachers:

"The difficulties referred to are fully appreciated by the Commission and by this office, but they are temporarily incident to the situation. The changed ratio for the next quarter will probably, before the quarter is through, operate to the advantage of civil employees, so that they will obtain more than their salary as fixed in gold. It will be necessary for all to be a little forbearing. It might be remarked that the Commissioners themselves are subject to precisely the same inconvenience as the writer of the within letter, and suffer the same pro rata loss. It is impracticable to make payment for the month of December in other than the currency that was appropriated for that purpose and that is available. The only method for immediately relieving the difficulty would be to require all customs receipts and internal-revenue taxes to be paid in the money of the United States, so that there might be money of that character available for all insular purposes; but in view of the early action of Congress on the currency, when it is expected the subject will be placed on a permanent basis, it is not considered advisable to make so radical a change as the one suggested, and one that would so seriously disturb the business of the islands."

To endeavor to equalize the ratio, the Commission fixed the legal ratio of Mexican currency to gold at \$2.10 to \$1 for the first quarter of 1902. The postal authorities, moreover, accepted the local currency at this ratio to the amount of \$50 gold, per month from all civil employees. The commercial ratio, however, continued to increase rapidly, and for the second quarter of the year the ratio was established at \$2.27 to \$1; but almost immediately the parity was lost, and at times the commercial ratio was \$2.50 to \$1. The post-offices were forced to refuse Mexican currency at any ratio, in order to protect themselves, and the situation for a time was very embarrassing.

Gradually the ratio fell off, and with the beginning of the third quarter the ratio was established at \$2.35 to \$1, and, although this rate was only fixed positively for ten days and is subject to change at any time to preserve the ratio, yet it has remained steadily at that figure for nearly three months, until to-day the government ratio is a few points better than the commercial ratio, and the teachers and other civil employees are in a position to regain some of their losses during the first half year. The post-offices now accept Mexican currency in practically unlimited quantities from civil employees at the established ratio. The failure of Congress to pass legislation regarding the currency of these islands has been largely responsible for the peculiarly trying and unfortunate position in which all government officials and employees have been placed, and the Philippine Commission has exercised its full power to do justice to all.

With the policy of fixing the ratio for ten days and then continuing the ratio indefinitely a new complication has arisen of minor importance, but which is still causing some uneasiness among the teachers. While the ratio was unfavorable many teachers refused to sign vouchers made out in terms of American currency, but which were to be paid by checks for local currency at the established ratio. To meet this objection vouchers were changed to read "local currency." With the ratio fixed quarterly these could be made out and sent out in time to be received by the majority of the teachers by or before the last day of the month, upon which day they could be signed and returned to the central office for payment.

With the ratio fixed indefinitely, there is always the possibility of a change during the last few days of the month, and the amounts can not be inserted in the vouchers until the last day of the month, and consequently a delay of several days to two weeks or more results. If the original practice of making out the vouchers in terms of United States currency had not been objected to by the teachers, the present delay would have been entirely avoided, as salaries of all employees are fixed in terms of United States currency, but paid in local currency at the ratio fixed by the Commission.

These teachers were not employed to be paid in local currency. They were employed to be paid in American money. Now, as long as we keep American soldiers, the American Navy, and American teachers there, why should they not be paid in American money? This will take almost untold millions of American money into the Philippine Islands. Why should we have there a mixed money created by the order of Congress when we have our money uniform? Why should we not have all of it our full legal-tender money? Again, we are not "running" the Philippine Islands, I hope, for the American people only. I hate such a thought.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my time may be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that his time may be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, why should we create a local and an entirely new coin? It is true that it will stay within the limits of the Philippine Islands. It is made legal tender only in the Philippine Islands by the very words of this statute. The Filipino is a merchant, the Chinese are merchants, and the Japanese are merchants. Why should you give them a local coin to go



into Japan and China and the far Orient where it is not legal tender, in law or effect? Why should you do that? Why not give them the same legal-tender money which we have in this country? If we prosper under the gold standard, why deny them the same standard? Should we make flesh of ourselves and bone of them? Why should we not give them the same money that we have to take into the far Orient and buy their goods, whether it be a half dollar or silver certificate?

The silver dollar is a full legal tender, so far as its purchasing power goes, in the Orient. The great use and necessity for the American coinage is what makes it pass as tender in all civilized lands. Not so with the peso, this little coin which the Taft Commission will introduce in the Philippine Islands. It is necessarily confined in its operations to the limits of those islands. This peso is a money with which they are not acquainted—which will check business.

Why, Mr. Peabody alludes to that fact, and I understand somebody has read his statement here that we should have this little local chinquapin money over there for these people. Back in November, 1900, he says it will produce "confusion" with these people because they are not familiar with it, but after a while they might become acquainted with it. But they already know our money. Here is the letter of Mr. Peabody, in Document No. 160, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session.

So, now, if we want to give these people the same opportunities to become a great people that we have, or that the majority pretends it is going to give them, why not give them the same uniform money that we have?

It is true it will tie these people to us as possibly nothing else will. I do not want the Filipinos tied to us permanently, but let us be just and fair though the heavens fall.

As long as they are under the American flag and "within the jurisdiction of the United States," I say we should treat them with the same respect, and particularly in matters that concern their liberties and their civic and commercial welfare, that we confer upon ourselves. [Applause.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The proposition to substitute the bill of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES] for the first section brings the whole question to a decision.

Before the vote is taken, I wish again to remind members of the House of the exact situation. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] repeated a few minutes ago the statement that the House was asked to yield to a threat which comes from the Senate. There is no threat. If I was understood as making a threat, I beg to retract what I said, because I had not the slightest intention that any utterance of mine should be susceptible of such an interpretation. I did, however, desire to call the attention of the House to the facts. What are they? The newspapers have acquainted every gentleman with the fact that the Senate is in a deadlock practically over the omnibus statehood bill. Trust legislation is about to come up. None of the great appropriation bills save only the pension appropriation bill has passed the Senate.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The legislative bill has passed the Senate. Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. And the legislative bill. All of the remaining great measures must be crowded into five weeks to pass the Senate and the House of Representatives. Should the substitute bill pass the House, it will, of course, go to the committee of the Senate which has Philippine legislation in charge. That committee last spring declared themselves in favor only of the free coinage of silver for the Philippine Archipelago; nothing else.

Now, they have reported a coinage bill similar in principle, though differing somewhat in detail, from the bill here pending. They will not—and this is not a threat—they can not be expected at this late day to go back to the beginning and to report and pass through the Senate at this session a bill like the proposed substitute, differing so utterly from anything they have heretofore recommended for the Philippines. When I said yesterday that I knew from one in authority that that is true, it was because of a recent conversation which I had had with a very distinguished Republican Senator, himself a friend of the gold standard.

Now, wherein does that simple statement of fact constitute a threat which should call for the vehement protest of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL]? The gentleman was very earnest, indeed, about it, and apparently very indignant that a threat should be brought here. There is no threat. A statement of that kind, embodying a fact known to everybody, does not constitute a threat.

The time of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin having expired, by unanimous consent at his request it was extended for five minutes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] repeated in his last speech the statement that we are proposing to establish in the Philippine

Archipelago a "strange system" of finance, and he appealed to the gentlemen from the Pacific coast not to vote for it for that reason. There is nothing strange about the proposed system. Secretary Gage, as I read yesterday, in his note, Appendix F to the report of the Secretary of War for the year 1900, declared that in principle it is essentially the system now in vogue in the United States.

Let us see what that statement of the Secretary means. What have we in the United States? A silver dollar the bullion value of which is 37 cents, stabilized at a dollar in gold. We simply propose by this bill to put into the Philippine Archipelago a peso, also worth 37 cents as bullion, and stabilize it at 50 cents in gold. Where is the difference in principle? What is there strange about it, and why does the gentleman from Connecticut reiterate that statement here? Here is what Governor Taft said on this proposition:

We were exceedingly anxious not to disturb the coinage as it now exists in the islands among the Filipinos.

He did not think it was to be a strange system. On the other hand, "We were exceedingly anxious not to disturb the coinage as it now exists in the islands among the Filipinos."

The substitute proposes to take the silver coin of the islands and raise it abruptly from 37 cents to 100 cents.

I mean that we are exceedingly anxious not to disturb the values of oriental peoples, and the Filipinos, who do not differ from other oriental peoples in that respect, have a great regard for tradition and names. Therefore we thought if we could devise a system by which the standard could be as little subject to fluctuations as possible—that is, should be a gold standard and at the same time have silver coinage so near to the present silver coinage as to not make any difference by reason of names in the minds of the people—that that would be the best coinage to adopt. \* \* \*

I am very certain \* \* \* that to attempt to adopt as a whole the coinage of the United States in those islands would be productive of nothing but disaster.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] asked, as did also the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCALL], "Where will they get the gold, and how can they maintain the parity?" Mr. Peabody and other witnesses declared that there would be no trouble, because the 35 per cent of seigniorage which would go into the treasury would constitute an ample redemption fund, and that it, together with the powers conferred upon the government by the bill would enable it easily to maintain the parity.

The gentleman from Connecticut read an extract from the testimony of the gentleman from Illinois, in which he said that he was opposed to cheap money in the Philippines. Now, I do not perceive how that could have the slightest effect in discrediting the statement made to-day by the gentleman from Illinois. Free coinage would make cheap money. But there is no proposition contained in the bill to give the Archipelago cheap money. We propose a coin worth 37 cents as bullion, but to be equivalent to 50 cents in gold, and make it stable. That is not cheap money.

I would like to know wherein the gentleman from Connecticut contends that there is any contradiction in the two statements of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HILL. Why, simply on this point. If the gentleman from Illinois wishes me to explain, I have not the slightest objection. The only argument brought forward in favor of this majority bill is in favor of money that can be circulated outside of the city of Manila for a dollar, and the gentleman from Illinois in his righteous indignation said that if there was any such proposition—this was months and months ago he said this, when perhaps he looked upon this question from a little less stringent force behind him than he does to-day, when he feels called upon to support a committee of which he was a member—if he were called upon to do that he would aid in rooting up such a system root and branch.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I shall only ask to be allowed five minutes more.

Mr. SHATTUC. Mr. Chairman—  
The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that his time may be extended for five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHATTUC. I was addressing the Chair.  
The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman. Does the gentleman rise to a point of order?

Mr. SHATTUC. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SHATTUC. How long does it take us to get at a vote on this subject?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Cincinnati will decide that question for himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, for the information of the gentleman from Cincinnati—the gentleman from Ohio—I wish to say that I shall not discuss the question indefinitely, but only for five minutes more.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts said that he was opposed to placing a coin in the Philippine Islands having a superscription upon it which would be a badge of servitude to the Philippine people. Why, Mr. Chairman, before the Committee on Insular Affairs there were brought some designs for the coin proposed by the bill of last summer. The designs were executed by a native Filipino. They were done with rare skill, and we were told by the gentleman who brought them that the opportunity to draw a design for a Philippine coin which would be characteristic of the islands was a source of much pleasure to the artist and to the Philippine people generally. Neither he nor they looked upon the proposed superscription as a badge of servitude.

The gentleman from Mississippi said that we propose a coin the weight of which is not like that of any other coin on earth. And yet it is to contain 416 grains of silver, the identical weight of the Mexican peso, which is now and for many years has been the coin principally in use in the Philippine Islands. We propose to leave the coin exactly the same in size and weight and name as the coin they have to-day, and simply to make it stable at 50 cents in gold instead of at 100 cents in gold. Wherein consists any justification for the anathemas heaped upon the proposition of the bill? There is nothing strange in it. It has proven a success in Java and in India, is indorsed by distinguished experts, and asked for unanimously by the Philippine Commission.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the committee that reported this bill to the House, I wish to occupy the time of the committee just a moment. When providing a system of coinage for the Philippine Islands was first presented to the Committee on Insular Affairs, I believe I am safe in saying that every Republican member of that committee, like some of the Republican members of the House, favored the introduction in the Philippine Archipelago, not only the American system of coinage, but our denominations and nomenclature, some of us for a long time during the investigation insisting upon it, as much so as the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] or the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FOWLER].

The Republican members of the committee, consisting of some of the leaders on this side of the House, I repeat, entertained the same idea that the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] and myself entertained. But the more we investigated the question, the more testimony we received, and the more we heard from the witnesses with respect to industrial, financial, and commercial conditions in the Philippine Islands, the more we were convinced that to introduce our American system of coinage in toto, including denomination and nomenclature, would create more distress industrially than exists there to-day.

The members of this committee are not, as the gentleman said this morning, experts in the matter of coinage; but we applied to the conditions as they were testified to the committee our practical common sense, and reached the conclusion that recommendation of Governor Taft and his associates on the Philippine Commission, and the recommendations of other experts sent to the Philippine Islands by the War Department of our Government for the express purpose of investigating this question, should be followed rather than opinions based largely upon sentiment.

The idea that occupied the minds of many members of our committee, when we began the investigation of the question, was that of Americanism in the Philippine Islands, regardless of any industrial or commercial conditions. It was our belief, as the gentleman from Connecticut now contends, that the introduction of American coinage in denomination and in nomenclature would tend to Americanize the Philippine Islands.

But when we were told by General Taft that one of the greatest difficulties the Commission had to contend with in securing peace and order and maintaining it was to remove the suspicion in the minds of the Filipinos that the American Government had taken possession of the islands for the purpose of exploiting them and robbing the people as the Spaniards had done for centuries; that the principal effect that the introduction of American coinage with our denomination and nomenclature would be to create distrust, because the ignorant debtor class would be imposed upon by the creditor class, thereby creating dissensions and disturbance and afford the opportunity for the enemies of the American Government to sow the seeds of dissension among the native Filipinos, create insurrection—it was then that we adopted the plan suggested by the Commission.

In doing so we believed, as did the commissioners and Governor Taft, that it was not only just to the people of the islands, but it would tend to conciliate the natives of the archipelago more than any one thing the Government could do. The system of coinage proposed by this bill is the American system in every essential. It differs only in the fact that subdivisions of the coin and the names of the different pieces conform to that which they are ac-

quainted with and know the value of, and in this way, Mr. Chairman, we protect the ignorant and unthinking from that imposition that will otherwise be meted out to him.

Those members of the committee who were guided partly by sentiment at the beginning of the investigation in favor of American coinage in the Philippines deferred to the judgment of the Commission, and especially to the judgment of Governor Taft, who had made a study of the conditions in the Philippine Archipelago. And I believe that if the members of this House would read the testimony of the men who appeared before our committee, those who entertain the idea that it is unwise for us to adopt this system of coinage would change their opinion and their judgment, just as the Republican members of the committee did after hearing the testimony, giving full consideration to the same. We are legislating for the Filipinos, not for the Americans. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this proposition be closed in one minute.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask the gentleman to make it five minutes. I should like to be heard a few minutes.

Mr. TAWNEY. I move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Virginia by providing that all debate be now closed on this question.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Make it five minutes.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY].

Mr. SHAFROTH. I move as an amendment that the debate be closed in five minutes.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. SHAFROTH, it was not agreed to.

The motion of Mr. JONES of Virginia, as modified, was then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate being closed, the question is now on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, to strike out all after the enacting clause, in section 1, and substitute in place thereof the amendment offered by him.

Mr. TAWNEY. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Was the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and substitute that which he has offered?

The CHAIRMAN. The motion of the gentleman from Virginia is to strike out, in section 1, all after the enacting clause and insert in place of it the substitute which he has offered, he having given notice that he will move to strike out the other sections of the bill.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. JONES of Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN. The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I call for a division.

The question was again taken; and there were—ayes 115, noes 95.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin and Mr. JONES of Virginia were appointed.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 141, noes 118.

So the motion of Mr. JONES of Virginia was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I give notice that I shall call for the yeas and nays on this question in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the next section of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That in addition to the coinage authorized for use in the Philippine Islands by the act of July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin, for use in said islands, a coin of the denomination of 1 peso, and one of the weight of 416 grains, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of 1,000 parts, by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal and 100 of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I move to strike out the section just read.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask for order, so that we may hear what is going on.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that a vote may be taken upon striking out all of the succeeding sections together.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole vote upon striking out all of the sections of the pending bill after section 1.

Mr. GROSVENOR and Mr. PAYNE objected.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I move, then, to strike out this section.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, that question is debatable, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. It is debatable.



Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, according to the usage of parliamentary procedure in the House, when a motion is made to substitute, it is always in order first to perfect the original text before the substitute can be voted on. Owing to some confusion in the situation to-day, a motion was made to substitute an entire bill for the first section of the pending bill. Now, the gentleman from Virginia proposes to go ahead and strike out each of the remaining sections, without perfecting the text. I think it would be in order to first perfect the sections before a vote is taken on striking them out. I do not know whether there are committee amendments to this second section; I have not the bill before me. If there are committee amendments, I submit they should first be voted upon and the text perfected before any vote is taken on the motion to strike out.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I objected to the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia for unanimous consent; and I did so because under the well-known principles of parliamentary procedure the control of this bill has passed to the other side; and it is for the gentleman from Virginia to make his own motions in his own way, he and his party associates having entire control of the bill itself and all amendments.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. TAWNEY). The Chair questions the statement of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] as to the control of the bill having passed to the gentleman from Virginia simply because of an adverse vote on one amendment to the bill. The position of the gentleman from New York, however, is parliamentary correct, that the committee amendments to section 2 of this bill will have to be passed upon and the section perfected before a vote can be taken on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I did not know there were any committee amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments to section 2.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 7, after the word "one," insert the word "Philippine;" and in line 8 strike out the words "and one."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendments.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I now move to strike out the whole of section 2 as amended.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to strike out the whole of section 2 as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. That the Philippine peso authorized by this act and the silver coins issued under authority of the aforesaid act of July 1, 1902, shall be received for all dues to the government of the Philippine Islands, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, at the rate of 2 pesos for \$1 of the lawful money of the United States.

The committee amendment was read, as follows:

In line 18, strike out the words "lawful money" and insert the words "gold coins."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I now move to strike out the whole of section 3 as amended.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to strike out the whole of section 3 as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES of Virginia) there were—ayes 116, noes 80.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will continue the reading of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, before anything more is read, it seems to me that this is rather an absurd situation. I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the sections of the original bill be considered as having been read, and that they be then voted upon together as amended.

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman will amend his motion so as to make it read also that the committee amendments be considered as adopted, I think there is no objection to that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And the committee amendments be considered as adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that the remaining sections of the bill be considered as read and the amendments thereto adopted, and that the question be then taken upon the motion of whether they shall or shall not be stricken out of the bill.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to propose an amendment to section 6, which is not reported as a committee amendment. I shall therefore have to object.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then, Mr. Chairman, I will change my request for unanimous consent and ask that that course be followed with all of the sections except section 6, and when that is reached the gentleman can offer his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will then submit the proposition of the gentleman from Mississippi, as already submitted, with the exception of section 6 of the bill. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I now move to strike out all of the remaining sections of the bill.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest that the gentleman wait until we have disposed of section 6, or perfected it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana can offer his amendment to section 6, perfecting it, and it can then be voted upon with the remainder of the section.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I will send to the desk and ask to have read:

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute for the second amendment, beginning on line 10, page 4, the following: "for public dues; but such coins shall be receivable at their face value for the payment of all private debts contracted before the 1st day of June, 1903, unless otherwise specifically provided in the contract."

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, there is no objection to that on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The question, then, is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is first entitled to the floor, if he wishes to be heard.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, just a few suggestions upon the amendment. Section 6 of the bill provides that the Mexican silver peso now in use in the Philippine Islands and the silver coins heretofore issued by the Spanish Government for use in the islands shall be receivable for public dues and in the discharge of all debts, public and private, at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the proclamation of the civil governor of said islands, until such date, not earlier than the 31st day of December, 1903, as may be fixed by public proclamation, etc.

Now, if this bill should be adopted, it will at once fix the new gold peso and American gold coin as the sole and only legal tender in the archipelago, and private debts contracted under the existing currency, with the understanding that they are to be paid in Mexican pesos and Spanish silver pesos at their face value, would have to be paid in the gold peso, and the effect of the adoption of this section will be to add at least 25 per cent to every obligation carried by any individual or corporation in the entire archipelago. The first committee amendment to that section ought to be defeated. It ought not to have been put in. The intention of the committee in putting in the second amendment was to save the rights of men who created obligations on or before the 1st day of June, 1903, to discharge their obligations in the currency that was recognized as legal tender, unless it were otherwise expressly provided in the contract.

The amendment that I have submitted saves to the debtors the right to pay their debts in the kind of currency in which they impliedly and equitably contracted them. If this amendment be not adopted, I repeat that it will add at least 25 per cent to every item of indebtedness in the entire islands. The amendment saves those who have by express stipulation provided for payment in a specific kind of money. If there be obligations payable in gold coin or in Mexican pesos specifically, they will still continue to be payable in gold coin or in Mexican pesos; but it would create a panic in any country to add 25 per cent by a specific item of legislation to all of the indebtedness of the people, and I regard it as highly important that this amendment be adopted.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BABCOCK. I understood a few moments ago that by the decision of the present occupant of the chair all debate on this bill was closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The present occupant of the chair has not so ruled. It was only on the pending section, which was section 1.

Mr. BABCOCK. The motion was that debate on the pending bill be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood the motion to be on the pending section and amendments thereto.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the House to the fact that when people differ with relation to the monetary system which should exist in the Philippine Islands, as has been demonstrated here to-day by the speeches and votes upon the various propositions, it is wise statesmanship not to do anything until we know what is best to do. I submit that when the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs tells us

that calamity will result if we adopt the American coinage for the Philippine Islands, and then the gentleman from Connecticut rises and says that there will be untold misfortunes if the measure presented by the majority is adopted, it seems to me, we ought to hesitate as to whether we should impose upon those people either of these measures.

Mr. Chairman, investigation was made by the Senate Committee on the Philippines last year as to what should be the proper monetary system for the Philippine Islands. The majority of the Senate committee at first was in favor of the Conant system as it was presented. It provided for a light-weight silver dollar, which was to contain only 323 grains of silver—not the Mexican dollar of 416 grains, not the American dollar of 412½ grains, but a new dollar entirely. They started in with the idea that it would be best to adopt that kind of a dollar for the Philippine Islands. The House Committee on Insular Affairs also indorsed the Conant proposition. The investigation proceeded. Hearings were had, and the testimony of prominent men who knew something about the situation in the Orient was taken. Among them was the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank which has branches all over the Orient, and the conclusion to which the Senate committee unanimously came was that the silver standard should exist, and not only that, but that the United States should open a mint for the unlimited coinage of silver pesos, exactly as Great Britain has done for the unlimited coinage of the British silver dollar for Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the aim sought to be accomplished by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] in his amendment to section 6 of the original bill has already been accomplished by the adoption of the substitute itself, which contains exactly the same provision. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say—

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, has my time expired? I should like two minutes more.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understand the gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent for two minutes more. I do not want to take him off his feet.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes more. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, that Senate committee came to the conclusion that we should have an open mint, just as Great Britain now has for Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and that country is not contemplating a change in the situation there. The proposition which I wish to make to this House is that we let the coinage question of the Philippine Islands alone for the present. When the Senate committee within the last year has indorsed two distinct currencies for the Philippine Islands, one of which was unanimously adopted by the Senate; when we have two propositions here different from each other and from each of the Senate measures—parties claiming serious disasters will result in the adoption of either measure—should we not better let the measures rest until they are thoroughly digested? Should we impose a currency for all time on Philippine people when Senators and members of this House have been changing their minds every session as to the proper financial system for the islands? The trade of the Philippine Islands will draw to those islands whatever money is the legal standard there, which is the Mexican dollar, and as an open mint exists in Mexico for the coinage of those dollars it makes an automatic currency for the Philippine Islands. If you will just simply call off those gentlemen over there who constitute the Commission and tell them to stop trying to fix a ratio arbitrarily by law between gold and silver, and let the values fixed in the world's markets prevail, you will have the same conditions existing as now exist between Mexico and Hongkong and the Straits Settlements and the gold nations of the world. So that there is no great necessity and no great emergency for the passage of any bill whatever respecting the Philippine coinage.

Now, Mr. Chairman, either one of these bills, if passed, will make in the Philippine Islands a storehouse for gold to furnish all the gold that will be needed in the Orient. We will have to send the gold there to meet balances of trade if we overvalue silver, which we do if this bill is passed. To adopt the American coinage will overvalue silver. We will make it impossible for the people over there to use it in settling their balances of trade, and they will have to pay them in gold instead of settling their balances in Mexican dollars; and if they have to settle in American gold the only way to get it is from the United States, and this will continually tend to deplete our gold reserve, for the balance of trade against the Philippine Islands is more than \$7,000,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Now, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I move that debate on the section and all pending amendments be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana moves that debate on the section and all pending amendments be now closed.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I merely yielded to the gentleman from Colorado.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yielded the floor to the gentleman from Colorado, and the gentleman from Indiana was next recognized.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, let me correct my motion. I move that the debate upon the pending section and all pending amendments be limited to three minutes; and the gentleman can have that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that debate on the pending section and amendments thereto be limited to three minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I will not take the three minutes. All I want to say is that independent of all financial and coinage questions involved in this bill, I differ from my friend from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH]. The minority members of the Committee on Insular Affairs brought in the substitute bill because they believed that was the right legislation. They did not bring it in merely for political purposes and to fight the majority bill only. They thought it was right for this reason, because the opposite principle is wrong.

It is absolutely wrong to have one coinage system in Colorado and another in Mississippi, to have one banking system in New Mexico and another in New York, and to have one coinage and banking system in continental America and another in insular America, as long as there is any insular America. The principle would be wrong outside of all question of expediency and mere policies. In finances, as in other purely Federal affairs, we can not afford to have different standards. We take the position that the Federal authority has to be uniform throughout the Federal territory.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Would not that depend upon whether it was to the interest of the Filipino people?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I do not care whether it was to the interest of Colorado or Mississippi, for example, to have different coinage systems, I would not vote to give it to either whether it was or not. I am not going to vote to give Mississippi one coinage system and Colorado another.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Is it not a fact that Great Britain has two or three systems, one in her own country absolutely, and another, without any full legal tender, in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Because she is an Empire, with a home-governing community and a lot of outlying governed communities, and because the laws of Great Britain, according to English principles, do not carry themselves to all places where subjects of the King live. The American principle is that our laws ought to carry themselves to all the citizens of the Republic everywhere, and that we can not have subjects anywhere. [Applause.]

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes; because England thinks it is to the best interests of their people in the Orient that they shall have a silver standard instead of a gold standard.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Now, I understand it is in order to move to strike out all the sections?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous consent that motion will be in order.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I move to strike out the remaining sections.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The committee amendment has not yet been agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment by the committee was included in the unanimous consent.

Mr. PAYNE. But the unanimous consent excluded section 6. Mr. CRUMPACKER. There are two amendments to section 6. I offered one.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee to section 6, which is not included in the unanimous consent.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to call attention to the fact that the committee amendments to section 1 have not been agreed to. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to section 1 be agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. There is no objection to that.

The committee amendments to section 1 were agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Now I renew my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to strike out all of the remaining sections, including section 6, as amended.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. That completes the bill.



Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Is the bill completed? I move that the committee rise.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I do not understand the motion. Was the motion to report the bill as amended?

The CHAIRMAN. To report the bill to the House.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I move that the committee rise and report the bill, as amended by this substitute, to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman from Wisconsin moves that the committee rise, that motion will take precedence over the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I withdraw the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, that the committee do now rise and report the bill with sundry amendments to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TAWNEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 15520) to establish a standard of value and to provide a coinage system in the Philippine Islands, and had directed him to report it back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to its passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] not having demanded this, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Virginia for that purpose.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TAWNEY. If the previous question is ordered, does that cut off opportunity to move to recommit the bill after the third reading?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not. The question is on ordering the previous question to the bill and amendments.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there any demand for a separate vote on any amendment?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a desire for a separate vote on the substitute.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. This is a bill now.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. There is no substitute.

The SPEAKER. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union reported no substitute to the bill. The Chair is advised that there is amendment in the nature of a substitute pending to one of the sections of the bill, but that is an amendment. If a separate vote is demanded on that, the gentleman will state which amendment it is.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I gave notice to the committee that I should ask a separate vote upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The SPEAKER. That question is not now in the House. The House knows nothing about any notice in the committee. Any member of the House has an opportunity and the right to demand a separate vote on any amendment. Does the gentleman from Indiana demand a separate vote on any amendment? And if so, he will name the amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, if the substitute is pending in the House I demand a separate vote on that.

The SPEAKER. There is no substitute pending reported by the committee.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, I move for a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES] as a substitute to the first section of the bill.

The SPEAKER. That is a proper demand.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wisconsin rise?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I rise to say that I shall move to recommit, and therefore I did not make this motion.

The SPEAKER. That is not now before the House. The question is on the demand of the gentleman from Pennsylvania for a separate vote upon the first amendment, being the one offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES].

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Speaker, we are somewhat in a tangle as far as I can see it. It seems to me that if what is called the substitute to the first section is voted down, then the amendments to the other sections, striking them out, ought to be voted down, and would be; but it seems to me that if the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia prevails, then the others would fall as a matter of course. Now, I think by agreement, or some other way, we ought to be able to get at it. I will, unless there

can be an agreement as I understand it, demand separate votes on all amendments striking out the various sections, until I can see the fate of the amendment I have just referred to.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard a moment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois has not stated the parliamentary situation correctly. The amendments to which he refers were amendments added to the original bill. The proposition now before the House is the substitute offered by the minority and which was carried in it for the entire perfected bill of the majority, and the question now before the House is the passage of the bill which is a substitute and without amendment. There were no amendments reported with the bill, and the question is on the passage of the substitute bill as reported to the House. There are no amendments to that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sees no difficulty arising from any statement that has been made. There is only one question now, and that is the demand of the gentleman from Pennsylvania for a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. That is the first amendment; it is not a substitute. It is an amendment by way of substitute to the first section. The only question is on agreeing to the first amendment, and the Chair will ask the Clerk to report the amendment.

The Clerk began the reading of the first amendment.

Mr. JONES of Virginia (before the reading was concluded). Mr. Speaker, I think the House is perfectly familiar with this substitute. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the further reading of the amendment will be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin and Mr. TAWNEY called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 147, nays 127, answered "present" 6, not voting 73; as follows:

## YEAS—147.

Adamson,	Gillet, N. Y.	Londenslager,	Shackelford,
Allen, Ky.	Glass,	McCall,	Shafroth,
Babcock,	Glenn,	McClellan,	Shallenberger,
Ball, Tex.	Goldfogle,	McCulloch,	Shattuc,
Bankhead,	Gooch,	McDermott,	Sheppard,
Bartlett,	Gordon,	McLain,	Sims,
Benton,	Green, Pa.	McRae,	Slayden,
Bowie,	Griffith,	Maddox,	Small,
Brandeggee,	Haugen,	Mahoney,	Smith, Iowa,
Brantley,	Hay,	Maynard,	Smith, Ky.
Breazale,	Hedge,	Mercer,	Smith, S. W.
Brundidge,	Henry, Conn.	Meyer, La.	Snodgrass,
Burgess,	Henry, Tex.	Mickey,	Snook,
Burleson,	Hill,	Miers, Ind.	Sparkman,
Caldwell,	Hooker,	Moon,	Spight,
Candler,	Howard,	Neville,	Stark,
Capron,	Hull,	Nevin,	Stephens, Tex.
Clark,	Jackson, Kans.	Padgett,	Sulzer,
Clayton,	Johnson,	Patterson, Tenn.	Swann,
Cooney,	Jones, Va.	Pierce,	Talbert,
Cooper, Tex.	Kehoe,	Pou,	Tate,
Cowherd,	Kern,	Prince,	Taylor, Ala.
Crowley,	Kitchin, Claude,	Pugsley,	Thayer,
Cushman,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Randall, Tex.	Thomas, N. C.
Davey, La.	Kieberg,	Reid,	Tompkins, N. Y.
Davis, Fla.	Klutz,	Rhea,	Tompkins, Ohio
De Armond,	Lacey,	Richardson, Ala.	Trimble,
Deagherty,	Lamb,	Richardson, Tenn.	Wadsworth,
Eddy,	Latimer,	Rixey,	Wheeler,
Elliott,	Lester,	Robb,	White,
Feely,	Lever,	Robertson, La.	Wiley,
Finley,	Lewis, Ga.	Robinson, Ind.	Williams, Ill.
Fleming,	Lewis, Pa.	Robinson, Nebr.	Williams, Miss.
Foster, Ill.	Lindsay,	Rucker,	Wooten,
Fowler,	Little,	Russell,	Zenor.
Fox,	Livingston,	Ryan,	
Gaines, Tenn.	Lloyd,		

## NAYS—127.

Acheson,	Butler, Pa.	Foss,	Hughes,
Adams,	Cannon,	Foster, Vt.	Irwin,
Alexander,	Cassel,	Gardner, Mass.	Jack,
Allen, Me.	Conner,	Gardner, Mich.	Jackson, Md.
Applin,	Coombs,	Gardner, N. J.	Jones, Wash.
Bartholdt,	Cooper, Wis.	Gibson,	Ketcham,
Bates,	Corfiss,	Gill,	Knapp,
Beidler,	Cromer,	Gillett, Mass.	Kyle,
Blakeney,	Crumpacker,	Graff,	Landis,
Boreing,	Courier,	Graham,	Lawrence,
Bontell,	Dalzell,	Greene, Mass.	Lessler,
Brick,	Darragh,	Grosvenor,	Littauer,
Bristow,	Dayton,	Grow,	Littlefield,
Brown,	Dick,	Hamilton,	McCleary,
Brownlow,	Douglas,	Haskins,	McLachlan,
Bull,	Draper,	Heatwole,	Mahon,
Burk, Pa.	Driscoll,	Hemenway,	Mann,
Burke, S. Dak.	Esch,	Hepburn,	Marshall,
Burkett,	Evans,	Hildebrandt,	Martin,
Burleigh,	Fletcher,	Holliday,	Metcalfe,
Burton,	Fordney,	Howell,	Miller,

Minor,	Payne,	Smith, H. C.	Thomas, Iowa
Mondell,	Pearre,	Southwick,	Van Voorhis,
Morgan,	Powers, Mo.	Steele,	Vreeland,
Morrell,	Powers, Mass.	Stevens, Minn.	Wanger,
Morris,	Reeder,	Stewart, N. J.	Warner,
Moss,	Reeves,	Stewart, N. Y.	Warnock,
Mudd,	Scott,	Storm,	Weeks,
Olsted,	Shelden,	Sulloway,	Woods,
Otjen,	Showalter,	Sutherland,	Wright,
Palmer,	Sibley,	Tawney,	Young.
Patterson, Pa.	Smith, Ill.	Taylor, Ohio	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

Barney,	Griggs,	McAndrews,	Swanson.
Cassingham,	Jenkins,		

## NOT VOTING—73.

Ball, Del.	Curtis,	Jett,	Rumple,
Bell,	Dahle,	Joy,	Ruppert,
Bellamy,	Davidson,	Kahn,	Scarborough,
Belmont,	Deemer,	Knox,	Schirm,
Billmeyer,	Dinsmore,	Lassiter,	Selby,
Bingham,	Dovener,	Long,	Sherman,
Bishop,	Dwight,	Loud,	Skiles,
Blackburn,	Edwards,	Lovering,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Bowersock,	Emerson,	Moody, N. C.	Southard,
Bromwell,	Fitzgerald,	Moody, Oreg.	Sperry,
Broussard,	Flanagan,	Mutchler,	Thompson,
Burnett,	Flood,	Napen,	Tirrell,
Butler, Mo.	Foerderer,	Needham,	Underwood,
Calderhead,	Gaines, W. Va.	Newlands,	Wachter,
Cochran,	Gilbert,	Norton,	Watson,
Connell,	Hanbury,	Overstreet,	Wilson.
Conry,	Henry, Miss.	Parker,	
Cousins,	Hitt,	Perkins,	
Creamer,	Hopkins,	Ransdell, La.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The following pairs were announced:

For the session:

Mr. BROMWELL with Mr. CASSINGHAM.

Mr. KAHN with Mr. BELMONT.

Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. RUPPERT.

Mr. DEEMER with Mr. MUTCHLER.

Until further notice:

Mr. NEEDHAM with Mr. RANDELL of Louisiana.

Mr. BOWERSOCK with Mr. BURNETT.

Mr. LOUD with Mr. GRIGGS.

Mr. MOODY with Mr. BELLAMY.

Mr. DAVIDSON with Mr. SELBY.

Mr. SOUTHARD with Mr. NORTON.

Mr. BARNEY with Mr. THOMPSON.

Mr. HOPKINS with Mr. SWANSON.

Mr. LONG with Mr. NEWLANDS.

Mr. CURTIS with Mr. MCANDREWS.

Mr. DWIGHT with Mr. FITZGERALD.

Until January 25:

Mr. DOVENER with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Until the end of the week:

Mr. EMERSON with Mr. GILBERT.

For this day:

Mr. SCHIRM with Mr. BILLMEYER.

Mr. DAHLE with Mr. EDWARDS.

Mr. FOERDERER with Mr. LASSITER.

Mr. WATSON with Mr. HENRY of Mississippi.

Mr. OVERSTREET with Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. COUSINS with Mr. CREAMER.

Mr. SKILES with Mr. NAPHEN.

Mr. WACHTER with Mr. COCHRAN.

Mr. TIRRELL with Mr. CONRY.

Mr. JENKINS with Mr. FLANAGAN.

Mr. HITT with Mr. DINSMORE.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. SCARBOROUGH.

Mr. SPERRY with Mr. WILSON.

Mr. CONNELL with Mr. BUTLER of Missouri.

On this vote:

Mr. JOY with Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. BELL.

Mr. BISHOP with Mr. JETT.

The result of the vote was announced as above stated.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on agreeing to the other amendments, on which, if there be no objection, the question will be taken in gross.

There was no objection.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Virginia, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. BARNES, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On January 21, 1903:

H. R. 16066. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to pro-

vide for the use of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory," approved June 6, 1900; and H. R. 15345. An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

On January 22, 1903:

H. R. 15006. An act to establish Portal, N. Dak., a subport of entry and extend thereto the privileges of the first section of the act approved June 10, 1880;

## UNITED STATES DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, I call up a privileged resolution, which has been favorably reported, which I will send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to report to the House of Representatives the names of all the national banks which have held United States deposits, other than deposits of disbursing officers, on the 31st day of December, 1892, and on each succeeding 31st day of December until the present time, with the amount of said deposits held by each of said banks on the 31st day of December in each year, the average amount of deposits held by each during each of said years, and the amount of interest which would have been paid by each bank in each of said years had the bank been required to pay interest on such deposits at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

The following committee amendment was read:

In line 10, page 1, strike out all after the word "years," the whole of lines 11 and 12, and in line 1, page 2, strike out the words "of said years."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

## LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House nonconcur in the amendments of the Senate to the legislative appropriation bill, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that the House nonconcur in the amendments of the Senate to the legislative appropriation bill, and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER announced the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. BINGHAM, HEMENWAY, and LIVINGSTON.

## ALASKAN DELEGATE.

Mr. CUSHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9865) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States, defining citizenship and the qualifications of electors in the said Territory.

The motion was agreed to; and the House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9865, the Alaskan Delegate bill, with Mr. SMITH of Iowa in the chair.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill.

Mr. CUSHMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUSHMAN. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Committee on Territories, I now give notice that at the proper time we shall move to substitute in place of the pending bill this bill (H. R. 16653), providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives, which I send to the desk, and which I ask unanimous consent to have read in lieu of the former bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that the bill which the Clerk will now read be considered as pending, being the substitute of the Committee on Territories.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill.

Mr. CUSHMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of this bill be dispensed with, that the bill may be explained as the debate proceeds.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the substitute offered by the committee be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman from Washington to incorporate in his request that it be printed in the RECORD, so that we can read it to-morrow.

Mr. CUSHMAN. It will be.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Chairman, I think we better have it read. The Clerk then proceeded with the reading of the bill.



During the reading,

Mr. STEELE. I withdraw the objection I made in respect to dispensing with the reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will submit the request of the gentleman from Washington, that this substitute be treated as pending, and that the first reading of it be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And that the same be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. CUSHMAN. I am willing to have that incorporated in the request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington then asks unanimous consent that the substitute which has been partly read shall be treated as pending and printed in the RECORD, and that the first reading of the same be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The substitute bill is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10653) providing for the election of a delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States from the Territory of Alaska shall be chosen by the people thereof, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall discharge like duties and be entitled to the same rights, privileges, and emoluments as are discharged, exercised, and enjoyed by Delegates from the several Territories of the United States in the House of Representatives; *Provided, however,* That such Delegate in lieu of all other allowances shall, in addition to his salary, receive the sum of \$1,500 per annum, which shall cover all mileage and other expenses except the stationery allowance and compensation for clerk hire.

SEC. 2. That the first Delegate from the Territory of Alaska shall be chosen for that portion of the term of the Fifty-eighth Congress subsequent to the date of his certificate of election, and each succeeding Delegate shall be chosen for the full term of the Congress next succeeding his election; that the salary of the first Delegate so chosen shall begin with the date of his certificate of election.

SEC. 3. That the first election of such Delegate shall be held on the last Tuesday of September in the year 1903, and thereafter such elections shall be held on the last Tuesday of September in each year when the members of the House of Representatives are chosen. The term of office and the salary of all Delegates so chosen, after the first Delegate, shall begin on the 4th day of March next succeeding his election.

SEC. 4. That no person shall be a Delegate who shall not have attained the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be a resident of the Territory of Alaska.

SEC. 5. That in order to be qualified to vote for said Delegate to Congress a person shall—

First. Be a male citizen of the United States and have resided in Alaska not less than 90 days immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second. Have attained the age of 21 years.

Third. Be able to read and write the English or some other European language.

SEC. 6. That Alaskan natives residing in Alaska, or their descendants, members of the uncivilized tribes, may become citizens of the United States by petition by any such member for that purpose to the judges of the district court for the district of Alaska for the division in which such petitioner resides and proving to the satisfaction of any judge of said court that he is lawfully residing within said district of Alaska and has been so residing there for not less than five years immediately preceding the presentation of said petition, and that he has abandoned his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life. Upon making satisfactory proof of these facts, said applicant shall declare, upon his oath, allegiance to the Government of the United States and take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and shall thereupon be admitted by the court as a citizen of the United States. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said district court for Alaska to entertain petitions and do all things necessary in the premises, and the clerk of said court shall keep a full and correct record of all such proceedings. The fees and costs shall be the same as upon proceedings for naturalization in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 7. That no person acquiring citizenship under the provisions of this act shall be held to have thereby lost or waived any right he may have to tribal or other property.

SEC. 8. That each and every incorporated city or town within the Territory of Alaska, and every city or town that may hereafter be legally incorporated therein, shall, for the purposes of this act, constitute one voting precinct, and the boundaries of said incorporated city or town shall be the boundaries of said voting precinct.

The city council of each incorporated city or town, at least thirty days before each election day, shall select an election board for said precinct lying within said incorporated town; said election board to consist of two judges and two clerks of election. Not more than one of such judges and not more than one of such clerks shall belong to the same political party, as far as it shall be found practicable to obtain suitable persons of different political parties. Said city council shall at the same time decide where the polling place for said precinct shall be located. Said city council shall immediately thereafter issue a notice of said approaching election, which notice shall be given publicly by posting, publication, or otherwise as fully as may be throughout said city or town, which said notice, among other things, shall state the date of the election, the purpose thereof, the location of the polling place within said incorporated city or town, and the hours between which the polls will be open to voters.

SEC. 9. That every mining district in Alaska in which there is no incorporated city or town shall, for the purposes of this act, constitute one election district, and the boundaries of said mining district shall be the boundaries of said election district; and that in every such mining district of Alaska the commissioner of said district, who is ex officio recorder of said district, shall, in each year in which an election is to be held under the provisions of this act, at least sixty days before the next election day, give general public notice of said approaching election, which notice shall be given publicly by posting, publication, or otherwise as fully as may be throughout said district. In said notice, and as a part thereof, he shall call for a general miners' meeting for said district, at a time and place specified in said notice. The time of said meeting shall be at least thirty days before the next election day, and the place designated for said meeting shall be as near the center of the population of said district as may be, with reference to the conditions existing in said district. That all persons within said district who are or

will be qualified to vote at the next election shall be entitled to participate in said meeting. Said meeting shall be organized by the selection by those present of a chairman and a secretary, after which those present at said meeting shall—

First. Divide all the territory lying within said mining district into such number of voting precincts as shall be necessary and convenient for the accommodation of those residing therein, and give to each voting precinct so established a name by which the same shall thereafter be known; also, decide upon and define the boundaries of each voting precinct by reference to natural objects and permanent landmarks or monuments in such manner that the boundaries of the same can be readily determined and generally known from such description.

Second. Decide where the polling place for each precinct shall be located. Third. Select an election board for each of said precincts so established, each board to consist of two judges and two clerks, each of whom shall be qualified to vote at the next election. Not more than one of such judges, and not more than one of such clerks shall belong to the same political party, as far as it shall be found practicable to obtain suitable persons of different political parties.

That after said meeting has reached a decision upon the matters hereinbefore enumerated in this section, and before the adjournment of said meeting, public announcement shall be made by the chairman of said meeting of the number of voting precincts created by said meeting, the boundaries and name of each, the location of each polling place, and the names of the judges and clerks of election for each voting precinct.

That a written record of all the proceedings of said meeting shall be kept and signed by the chairman and secretary, and after the close of said meeting said record shall be by them delivered to the commissioner and ex officio recorder of said district, which said record shall be filed by him in his office and be subject to the inspection of all persons desiring to inspect or examine the same, and a certified copy of said record shall be by said commissioner transmitted to one of the judges of election in each of said precincts. After said election is held the commissioner of said district shall transmit by mail the original record of said meeting to the governor of said Territory.

That the judges and clerks of election for each precinct, so chosen, shall, immediately after their selection as said judges and clerks, give notice by posting, publication, or otherwise as fully as may be throughout their said precinct of said approaching election, the date and purpose thereof, the place where said precinct polling place will be located, and the hours between which the polls will be open to voters.

SEC. 10. That in every mining district in Alaska having therein one or more incorporated cities or towns, all of the territory within said mining district outside the limits of said incorporated cities or towns shall, for the purposes of this act, constitute one election district; and that in every such mining district of Alaska the commissioner of said district, who is ex officio recorder of said district, shall, in each year in which an election is to be held under the provisions of this act, at least sixty days before the next election day, give general public notice of said approaching election, which notice shall be given publicly by posting, publication, or otherwise as fully as may be throughout said district. In said notice, and as a part thereof, he shall call for a general miners' meeting of all the residents of said mining district who reside outside of any incorporated city or town at a time and place specified in said notice. The time of said meeting shall be at least thirty days before the next election day, and the place designated for said meeting shall be the place most convenient to the residents of said district living outside of incorporated cities or towns. That all persons residing within said district outside of any such incorporated city or town, and who are, or will be, qualified to vote at the next election, shall be entitled to participate in said meeting. Said meeting shall be organized by the selection by those present of a chairman and a secretary, after which the meeting shall be conducted as said meeting hereinbefore provided for in this act, excepting that in dividing the territory within said mining district into election precincts said meeting shall only divide into voting precincts that territory within said district lying outside of any incorporated cities or towns.

SEC. 11. That the election boards selected under and by virtue of the provisions of this act shall serve as the election boards in the different precincts to which they are assigned, and as such shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties usually possessed and performed by election boards. That the election precincts decided upon at said miners' meeting as herein provided shall be and remain legal voting precincts for the purposes of this act. *Provided, however,* That any miners' meeting, duly called as in this act provided, for any mining district in Alaska, shall have power to create new voting precincts or change or modify the boundaries of the said voting precincts.

SEC. 12. That the election officers hereinbefore named shall conduct the elections provided for in this act. They shall keep each polling place in every precinct open for the reception of votes from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. on the day of election.

SEC. 13. In case the judges or clerks of election provided for in this act, or any of them, shall fail to appear and qualify at the time and place designated for the holding of the election for which they shall have been selected, the qualified voters present shall organize a meeting and choose a chairman and secretary of such meeting, and said meeting shall select a suitable person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies on such election board.

SEC. 14. That the judges and clerks of election shall, prior to entering upon the discharge of their duties, be sworn to honestly and faithfully perform the duties of their several positions; and said oath may be administered by any judge, clerk, commissioner, or notary public; but if no such officer be present or available, then any duly appointed or selected judge of election may administer the oath and all other oaths incident to the proper conduct of elections held under the authority of this act, and said judge shall afterwards in turn be sworn by one of the clerks of election, except that the judge of election shall administer any oath to the voter necessary or proper under this act.

SEC. 15. That all persons in Alaska who are qualified to vote at any election, but who reside in territory outside of any election precinct as defined in this act, shall be entitled to vote in the precinct nearest their residence.

SEC. 16. That at the election provided for in this act all voting shall be by written or printed ballot.

SEC. 17. That the election officers herein provided shall, at each polling place, as soon after the closing of the polls as may be, canvass the votes cast, make a certificate of the result thereof, duly signed by said election officers, and immediately transmit the same, together with the ballots cast at such election in said precinct, securely sealed, to the governor of said Territory of Alaska, and at the same time said election officers in each precinct shall transmit a certified copy of the result of said election in said precinct to the commissioner of their respective recording districts.

SEC. 18. That the governor of the Territory of Alaska shall, within ten days after the first day of November in each election year, canvass the returns and issue the certificate of election herein provided in accordance with the returns transmitted to and received by him to the person having received the greatest number of votes; and in case of a tie vote the person to whom the certificate shall be issued shall be determined by lot.

SEC. 19. That any person offering to vote may be challenged by any election officer, or any other person entitled to vote at the same polling place,



and when so challenged, before being allowed to vote he shall make and subscribe to the following oath: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you are 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States, and that you have resided in the Territory of Alaska for ninety days immediately preceding said election day; that you are able to read and write the English or some other European language; that you have not voted at this election," and, further, naming the place from which the voter came immediately prior to his residence in the precinct or locality in which he offers to vote, and giving the length of time of his residence in the former place. And upon the voter swearing to such an affidavit he shall be allowed to vote; but if any person so challenged shall refuse or fail to take such oath, then his vote shall be rejected; and any person swearing falsely in any such affidavit shall be guilty of perjury, and shall on conviction thereof suffer punishment as prescribed by law for persons guilty of perjury.

SEC. 20. That any person who, by any means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any other person from qualifying himself to vote, or from lawfully voting at any election herein provided for, or who shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, or who shall vote more than once at the same election, or shall vote at a place where or at a time when he may not lawfully be entitled to vote, or shall do any unlawful act to secure an opportunity to vote, for himself or for any other person, or who, by or through any force, threat, intimidation, bribery, reward or offer thereof, unlawfully votes himself, or procures another to vote, or prevents or induces another to refrain from exercising his right of suffrage, or induces by any such means any officer of an election to do any unlawful act or omit to do his duty in any manner, or who, directly or indirectly, in any manner shall fraudulently change or cause to be changed the returns or the true and lawful results of any election hereunder, or shall attempt to do the same, or who shall delay, cause to be delayed, or connive at the delay of election returns in any manner, or attempt to do so, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon the conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$100, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, and pay the costs of the prosecution; and it is further provided that every officer of any election held hereunder who neglects to perform or violates any duty imposed upon him as such officer, or knowingly does any unauthorized act with the intent to affect the election or the result thereof, or who shall permit, make, or connive at any false count or certificate of election, or who shall conceal, withhold, destroy, or willfully delay the returns of election, or connive at the same being done, or who shall aid, counsel, or procure any person to do or attempt to do any act made a crime herebefore, or shall attempt to do any of the acts herebefore mentioned, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or by both, and shall pay all costs of the prosecution; and jurisdiction of all such matters is hereby conferred upon the district courts of Alaska.

SEC. 21. That this act shall take effect upon its passage.

The following is the bill in place of which the substitute bill is offered:

A bill (H. R. 9835) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States, defining citizenship, and the qualifications of electors in said Territory.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States from the Territory of Alaska shall be chosen by the people thereof, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall discharge like duties and be entitled to the same rights, privileges, and emoluments as are discharged, exercised, and enjoyed by Delegates from the several Territories of the United States in the House of Representatives: *Provided, however,* That such Delegate shall only receive actual traveling expenses from his place of residence to Tacoma, in the State of Washington, and return; and that from there to the city of Washington he shall receive the usual mileage allowed Representatives in Congress.

SEC. 2. That the first Delegate from the Territory of Alaska shall be chosen for the remainder of the term of the Fifty-seventh Congress and for the full term of the Fifty-eighth Congress at the same election, and each succeeding Delegate shall be chosen for the full term of the Congress next succeeding his election; that the salary of the first Delegate so chosen shall begin with the date of his certificate of election.

SEC. 3. That the first election of such Delegate shall be held on the second Tuesday of August in the year 1902, and thereafter such elections shall be held on the second Tuesday of August in each year when the members of the House of Representatives are chosen.

SEC. 4. That no person shall be a Delegate who shall not have attained the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be a resident of the Territory of Alaska.

SEC. 5. That all citizens of the United States who were bona fide residents of the district of Alaska on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1900, are hereby declared to be citizens of the district of Alaska, and all citizens of the United States who shall hereafter in good faith reside in the district of Alaska for one year shall be citizens of Alaska.

SEC. 6. That Alaskan natives residing in Alaska or their descendants, members of the uncivilized tribes, may become citizens of the United States by petition by any such member for that purpose to the judges of the district court for the district of Alaska for the division in which such petitioner resides and proving to the satisfaction of any judge of said court that he is lawfully residing within said district of Alaska and has been so residing there for not less than five years immediately preceding the presentation of said petition, and that he has abandoned his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life. Upon making satisfactory proof of these facts said applicant shall declare, upon his oath, allegiance to the Government of the United States and take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and shall thereupon be admitted by the court as a citizen of the United States. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said district court for Alaska to entertain petitions and do all things necessary in the premises, and the clerk of said court shall keep a full and correct record of all such proceedings. The fees and costs shall be the same as upon proceedings for naturalization in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 7. That no person acquiring citizenship under the provisions of this act shall be held to have thereby lost or waived any right he may have to tribal or other property.

SEC. 8. That the judge of each judicial division of the Territory of Alaska shall, in each year in which a Delegate is to be elected, and by proper order to be entered of record in his respective division of the court, divide the district into such number of voting precincts as he may deem necessary, and also define the boundaries thereof by natural objects and permanent monuments or landmarks, as far as practicable, and in such manner that the boundaries of such election precincts can be readily determined and become generally known from such description; which order shall be given publicity by posting, publication, or otherwise, as said judge may direct, the necessary expense of the publication of such order to be allowed and paid as other court expenses. Said judge shall appoint one judge of election, one clerk, and

three inspectors for each election precinct, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, as far as it shall be found practicable to obtain suitable persons of different political parties. The judge shall also in the aforesaid orders establish a polling place for each election precinct, the location of which shall be described in such order. In case the judge, clerk, or inspectors, or any of them, shall fail to appear and qualify at the time and place designated for the holding of the election for which they shall be appointed, the qualified voters present may select a suitable person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies on such election board.

SEC. 9. That the judges of election, clerks, and inspectors shall be sworn to honestly and faithfully perform the duties of their several positions, and any judge, clerk, commissioner, or notary public, or, if no such officer be present or available, then any duly appointed or selected judge of election, may administer the oath and all other oaths incident to the proper conduct of elections held under the authority of this act, and said judge shall afterwards in turn be sworn by the inspector, except that the judge of election shall administer any oath to the voter necessary or proper under this act.

SEC. 10. That in order to be qualified to vote for said Delegate to Congress a person shall—

First. Be a male citizen of the United States and of Alaska, and have resided in Alaska not less than one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second. Have resided in the election precinct in which he offers to vote not less than sixty days immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Third. Have attained the age of 21 years.

Fourth. Be able to speak, read, and write the English language.

SEC. 11. That any person offering to vote may be challenged by any election officer, or any other person entitled to vote at the same polling place, and when so challenged before being allowed to vote he shall make and subscribe to the following oath: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you are 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States and of the district of Alaska, and that you have resided in the election precinct in which you offer to vote not less than sixty days immediately preceding the day of election, and that you have resided in the district of Alaska for one year immediately preceding said election day; that you are able to speak, read, and write the English language; that you have not voted at this election," and further naming the place from which the voter came immediately prior to the living in the precinct in which he offers to vote, and giving the length of time of his residence in the former place. And upon the voter swearing to such an affidavit he shall be allowed to vote; but if any person so challenged shall refuse or fail to take such oath, then his vote shall be rejected; and any person swearing falsely in any such affidavit shall be guilty of perjury, and shall on conviction thereof suffer punishment as is prescribed by law for persons guilty of perjury.

SEC. 12. That the election officers herebefore named shall conduct the elections provided for in this act. They shall keep the several polling places open for the reception of votes from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. on the day of election.

SEC. 13. That the election officers herebefore provided at each polling place shall, as soon after the closing of the polls as may be, canvass the votes cast, make a certificate of the result thereof, duly signed by said election officers, and transmit the same, together with the ballots cast at such election, securely sealed, to the clerk of the court for the division within which such precinct is situated.

SEC. 14. That the clerks of the several divisions of the district court shall compile the returns received from the various polling places, ascertain the result, transmit such compilation and result, duly authenticated, to the governor of the Territory. Said clerk shall retain the ballots received from the various polling precincts for a period of six months, and in case a notice shall be served upon them, or either of them, of a contest arising out of said election, said ballots shall be further retained by said clerk or clerks to await the order of the tribunal having the final determination of such contest; otherwise such ballots shall be destroyed at the expiration of six months from the reception thereof.

SEC. 15. That the governor shall, within ten days after the 1st day of October in each election year, issue the certificate herebefore provided in accordance with the returns so received from the clerks of the district court.

SEC. 16. That the judges of election, clerks, and inspectors herebefore provided shall be appointed, and the voting precincts defined and polling places designated, by the judge of the court not later than the second Tuesday of June in any year in which an election for Delegate is to be held.

SEC. 17. That the election officers herebefore provided shall receive as compensation \$5 each for their services upon election day; and the necessary expense of the transmission of the returns and ballots to the clerks of court, as herebefore provided, together with the expense of providing suitable buildings for holding the election, police protection, stationery, and other incidental and necessary expenses herein authorized, shall be certified to the clerk of the court within which such election officers are located and shall be allowed and paid as other court expenses.

SEC. 18. That the respective clerks of the court shall transmit the election returns received by them, and the result thereof, as herebefore provided, to the governor, so that he shall receive them not later than the 1st of October next succeeding.

SEC. 19. That any person who, by any means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any other person from qualifying himself to vote, or from lawfully voting at any election herein provided for, or who shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, or who shall vote more than once at the same election, or shall vote at a place where or at a time when he may not lawfully be entitled to vote, or shall do any unlawful act to secure an opportunity to vote, for himself or for any other person, or who, by or through any force, threat, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer thereof, unlawfully votes himself, or procures another to vote, or prevents or induces another to refrain from exercising his right of suffrage, or induces by any such means any officer of an election to do any unlawful act or omit to do his duty in any manner, or who, directly or indirectly, in any manner shall fraudulently change or cause to be changed the returns or the true and lawful results of any election hereunder, or shall attempt to do the same, or who shall delay, cause to be delayed, or connive at the delay of election returns in any manner, or attempt to do so, shall be guilty of a crime; and upon the conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, nor less than \$100, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, and pay the costs of the prosecution; and it is further provided that every officer of any election held hereunder who neglects to perform or violates any duty imposed upon him as such officer, or knowingly does any unauthorized act with the intent to affect the election or the result thereof, or who shall permit, make, or connive at any false count or certificate of election, or who shall conceal, withhold, destroy, or willfully delay the returns of election, or connive at the same being done, or who shall aid, counsel, or procure any person to do or attempt to do any act made a crime herebefore, or shall attempt to do any of the acts herebefore mentioned, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five



years, or by both, and shall pay all costs of the prosecution; and jurisdiction of all such matters is hereby conferred upon the district courts of Alaska.

SEC. 20. That this act shall take effect upon its passage.

#### DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FOR ALASKA.

Mr. CUSHMAN. The sole object of this bill now before us for consideration is to give to the people of the Territory of Alaska a Delegate in the House of Representatives of the American Congress, and incidentally to prescribe the manner of the election of such Delegate.

This is the first time that a bill to give the people of Alaska a Delegate in Congress has ever been considered on this floor. But let no man think that this measure is hasty and ill-considered legislation. The consideration of this bill to-day on this floor is the culmination of an effort that has extended over a period of the past ten years.

A bill of similar purpose was reported from the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress near its close, too late for action; and another in the Fifty-fourth Congress, which, for some reason, failed to become a law. A third time, in the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, a similar bill was introduced and unanimously reported by the Committee on Territories to the House, but this bill, on account of the press of business during the close of that session, failed of consideration in the House.

During the first session of this present Congress this bill, which we have now before us, was unanimously reported by the Committee on Territories of this House, and it has since that time been upon the Calendar of this House awaiting a time when it might be considered in this House.

I fully believe that the action taken by this House to-day on this bill will be favorable.

Before speaking in reference to the details of this bill, perhaps the first question to arise on the very threshold of this debate is, Are the people of Alaska entitled to representation on this floor in the person of a Delegate?

I believe there can be no difference of opinion on that point among reasonable men who are familiar with the situation in Alaska.

It occurs to me that there would be more propriety in my pausing a moment in the beginning of this debate and asking if any member on this floor can state any reason why the people of Alaska should not have representation in the form of a Delegate on this floor.

I am certain it would not take a tithe of the time to review the few small objections that might exist to the passage of this bill that it will take to marshal the facts and array the arguments in its favor.

Let me pause for a moment and call the roll of the States and Territories comprising the United States and the islands of the sea under the jurisdiction of the United States:

In the first place, there are the forty-five States of this Union. Each one of them has two Senators. In addition thereto, those States each have representation in this House according to the population of the State represented, said representation covering a range from the State of New York, having thirty-four Members on this floor, down to Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming, each having one Member on this floor. Then come the three Territories on the mainland of the United States, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and each one of those Territories is now represented on this floor by a most able Delegate, each one of which is sojourning among us for a brief period before donning the Senatorial toga at the other end of the Capitol!

Then there is the island Territory of Hawaii, represented on this floor by an able Delegate in the person of a native Hawaiian.

Then there is the little island of Porto Rico. Porto Rico is under the jurisdiction of the United States. The act of April 12, 1900, provides for a "resident commissioner" from Porto Rico to the United States, to be elected every two years by the qualified voters of Porto Rico. His salary is \$5,000 per annum. By the terms of the act granting to Porto Rico the resident commissioner to the United States that official was not granted a seat upon this floor nor the right of debate or vote in this body. Afterwards, on June 28, 1902, the resident commissioner of Porto Rico was, by the passage of House resolution 328, first session of Fifty-seventh Congress, given admission to the floor of the House of Representatives. The powers of this official are the most limited of any representative or quasi representative from any territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. The present resident commissioner is Mr. Frederico Degetau, a native Porto Rican, of San Juan, who is a most creditable commissioner.

Then there are the Philippine Islands—territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

A bill passed Congress and was approved July 1, 1902, relating to the civil status and civil rights of the residents of the Philippine Islands, known as the Philippine civil government bill, and establishing for that archipelago a framework of civil govern-

ment. Among other things in relation to the representation which that territory should have at the capital of the United States, said bill provides:

That at the first meeting of the Philippine legislature, and every two years thereafter, there shall be chosen by said Philippine legislature two resident commissioners to the United States, who shall be entitled to an official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the President of a certificate of election by the civil governor of said islands, and each of whom shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly by the United States, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and \$2,000 additional to cover all expenses: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible to such election who is not a qualified elector of said islands, owing allegiance to the United States, and who is not 30 years of age.

I have reviewed briefly the provisions of the law relating to the representation accorded to the various civil divisions of the United States, in order to emphasize the fact that in the matter of according representation the Territory of Alaska has been absolutely overlooked.

I state on this floor, now, that Alaska is the only bit of territory over which the American flag floats, populated by the Anglo-Saxon race, and not recently in a state of insurrection against the United States Government, that has not some kind of a representative at the capital of the American Republic. Of course I make an exception of the District of Columbia, a small area originally 10 miles square, which was reserved for the location of the capital of the United States.

#### ALASKA.

Here is this great region of Alaska, a mighty empire in proportions, and a veritable storehouse of natural wealth of the most vast and varied description; Alaska that cost us \$7,200,000 in 1867; Alaska that has been an American possession for thirty-six years; Alaska with 600,000 square miles of territory within her borders, equal almost to the entire United States east of the Mississippi River; Alaska that stretches through 20 degrees of latitude and 50 degrees of longitude; Alaska with 26,000 miles of coast line; Alaska that forms alike our western boundary and western gateway, looking out toward the Orient, that theater of the commercial transactions of the twentieth century; Alaska, the only fur-producing region held by the United States; Alaska, that produces nine-tenths of the salmon of the known world; Alaska, whose output of fish in each of the late years has amounted to the stupendous figure of \$7,000,000, or, in other words, a region that yearly pays for itself out of a single industry; Alaska, that great storehouse of precious metals whose recent productions of gold and silver have startled the financial world; Alaska, with mighty and matchless agricultural possibilities; Alaska, with a single fertile valley within her borders as big as the State of Ohio; Alaska, with navigable rivers wider than the Missouri, longer than the Mississippi, and deeper than the St. Lawrence.

Alaska with 100,000 population, composed of the cream of the Anglo-Saxon race, has no Delegate on this floor, and the only legal link that binds them to the Stars and Stripes is a Federal tax collector in the midst of their domain! [Applause.]

#### STATISTICS ON ALASKA.

The Bureau of Statistics, which Bureau is under the Treasury Department of the United States, has for its purpose the gathering, compiling, and publishing of various commercial statistics.

The field of inquiry of this Bureau was only extended to Alaska July 1, 1902. Prior to that time all the commercial statistics we have relating to Alaska are unofficial, and are in the nature of estimates gathered from various sources of more or less reliability. These statistics cover the period from July 1, 1902, up to and including November 30, 1902.

I have thought it well to include within the limits of these remarks some of the statistics and tables relating to Alaska which I have found in the course of my investigation on this subject.

These tables are not only interesting from the standpoint of containing general information, but this information is directly in point with the bill which we are now considering, because they show the magnitude of the commerce of this Territory.

I shall not attempt within the limits of this speech to review or analyze the figures contained in these tables of statistics, and simply content myself with the statement of one or two facts gleaned from these figures.

The estimated value of merchandise shipped from Pacific coast ports to Alaska during the last three years has been over a million dollars in value per month.

That the value of merchandise shipped out of Alaska—I am not talking about gold and silver now—but that the value of merchandise shipped out of Alaska in the last five months covered by these statistics is almost \$2,000,000 per month.

That the revenues which this Government has received from Alaska since the date of our purchase from Russia aggregate the grand total of \$8,907,952.60. These figures do not represent the profit which individuals have made during this same period from various business enterprises in Alaska. These figures simply represent the Government revenue received during this period.